The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,281.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
—including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MULKERE—On the evening of March 31st, at Fort George, the beloved wife of Mr. Mulkere, of dysentery, after a long illness of 18 months, deeply regretted by her husband, relatives, and a large circle of friends.

MARRIAGE.

BRUNELL—DRACUP—March 28th, at Mahableshwar, by special licence, by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, M. A., Mr. G. Brunell, P. W. D., to Miss Sophia Angelina, eldest daughter of Isaac Dracup, Esq., of Sattara.—No cards.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DILLON—March 21st, at Purneah, the wife of Mr. J. Dillon, Postal Department, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P. Commander, C. TICKELL, will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.......10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	14	
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		29
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,650 tons, 350 H. P., C. BAXTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 2nd April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry		Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 31st March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.				*Up Steamers.*			
Bombay	Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa	Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee	„	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla	„	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell	„	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan	„	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur	„	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore	„	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry	„	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry	„	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore	„	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur	„	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan	„	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell	„	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla	„	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee	„	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa	Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay	Arr.	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 4th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every morning at 6 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Boree Bunder.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 10th April, has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 15th March 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. B. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P. M., precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.............£ 64 10 0 }
Second Class..........„ 37 5 0 } Including Railway
Third Class............„ 23 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R N, will sail on the 7th April. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

30th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain POWER, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c, apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay 30th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class...................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..................£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched about 4th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The steam ship "KOINA," 1600 tons, Captain BALDWIN, will be despatched about the 7th April, a few first class passages only available.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Himalaya*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLEBY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Antonio*, from Kurrachee, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SARTORIO will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th March 1866. Agents Ship *Antonio*.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Stalwart*, WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WILSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

WE have authorised MR. ROBERT EDMUND BICKERDIKE and MR. GEORGE PLATE to SIGN for our FIRM per procuration.

KNOOP & Co.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machhivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 6,415 square yards, and subject to the annual payment of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M Committee.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—SIXTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Shareholders in this Company were required to pay a SIXTH CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE on or before the 15th instant, in accordance with a Circular Notice dated 21st ultimo forwarded by Post Further Notice is hereby given, that unless the said Call be paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before THURSDAY the 5th day of April next, the Shares in respect of which such Call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING at COLABA and DEPOSITING the MATERIAL in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.

Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

23rd March 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—From and after the 1st proximo, the Company will discontinue hiring out Carriages, Horses, &c.

The whole of the Company's Jobbing Stock is for sale by Private Contract. It consists of Open Carriages, Broughams, and Shigrams for pairs or single Horses. Hansoms, 8 perfectly new Dog-carts, Buggies, Pony-Phaetons, &c.

Several pairs of Horses, single harness and saddle Horses. Harness and Saddlery.

W. LAMB, Manager.

Bombay, 28th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1½ per lb.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, from parties willing to undertake to execute certain additions and alterations to the Soldiers' Barrack in Fort George, to convert it into an Hospital.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen at this Office, and other particulars learnt, on application during the Office hours.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 27th March 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 24th April, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd instant, viz., "That Clause 10 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that in future the qualification for a Director shall be two Shares instead of three."

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 14th March 1866.

NOTICE.—In conformity with the Resolutions carried at the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited) on the 24th January 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Fairlie Place, on TUESDAY the 24th April next, at 11 A. M., for the presentation of a Balance Sheet for the year ended the 15th February 1866, and the declaration of a Dividend. After which the Meeting will be made Special, for the consideration of a question of expunging, altering, or amending Clauses Nos. 10, 11, and 12 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and the rendering in accord with such extinction, alteration, or amendment, the succeeding Clauses, Nos. 13 to 26, of aforesaid Articles of Association. Also, for the confirmation of the appointments of the Officers of the Company, and for considering the recommendation made by the Directors at their late Meeting as to remuneration to Officers of the Company for past services, and for the transaction of any other business of a special nature that shall be brought before the said Meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited.)

NOTICES.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT [illegible] be given in aid of the St. Peter's, Mazagon, [illegible]sonage and Schools Building Fund, on the premises of [illegible]P. and O. Company, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 3[illegible] April, at 8 P. M.

Tickets, Rs. 2 each, may be obtained of any of [illegible] Committee, or at the P. and O. Company's Office, [illegible], or Mazagon; also at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority of consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of April 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the sanction of the Worshipful Bench to Mr. Thwaites' acting allowance as Executive Engineer, Drainage Works.
2. A Report of the Over Bridge Committee.
3. A Memorandum by Mr. Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 110, dated 15th January 1866, forwarding copy of a Government letter, No. 109, appointing Russell Aitkin, Esquire, an Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
4. A Memorandum by Mr. Chief Secretary Chapman, No. 549 dated 17th March 1866, forwarding copy of a Government letter, No. 548 dated 17th March 1866, appointing W. Maidment, Esquire, Controller of Municipa Accounts.
5. Contingent Bills for Printing Charges, &c.
6. A letter from H. Birdwood, Esquire, Under Secretary to Government, on the subject of the future management of the Bombay Police Superannuation Fund.
7. The Report of the Town Duties Committee.
8. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward the question of new Cemetaries for the Christian community.
9. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward the question of removing the present Slaughter Houses, and constructing new ones outside the Town.
10. A letter from Mr. T. A. Bulkley to the Clerk to the Justices, dated 20th March 1866, in reply to the Resolution of the Worshipful Bench passed on the 15th instant.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st March 1866.

No. 1473 of 1866.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

SIR,—I have the honour, under Section 24 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, to give notice of my intention to submit the following business to Her Majesty's Justices at the next Quarterly Meeting, in addition to that already notified:—

1. A proposal to levy a light general water rate to be devoted to the maintenance of the present Vehar Water Works.
2. An application for sanction to the construction of a wooden foot over-bridge for the Sweepers at Chinch Bunder.
3. An application for sanction to an exchange with the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy of 690 square yards of ground at Mahaluxmee for about 2,500 square yards of ground at Phipp's Oart.
4. Notification of the accepted tenders for Road Metals for new Town Sweeping siding and for excavation of Fort Sewers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 29th March 1866.

NOTICES.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now [illegible] position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable [illegible] Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices ma[illegible] obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. [illegible]lly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging [illegible]om Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases [illegible] Wads.
Air-butt Guns, w[illegible] Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation S[illegible]rds.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port.

C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

NOTICE TO MATES OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a MASTER for the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba. Salary Rs. 100 per month with the usual scale of Rations. Apply or further information to the undersigned at the Government Dockyard, Fort.

By Order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N.,
Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 28th March 1866.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Brick and Tile Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 6th April at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed in the General Meeting on the 5th instant:—

1st. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2nd. That Mr. A. D. Grant and Mr. Thos. H. Moore be appointed Liquidators.
3rd. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2½ per cent on the amount realized.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
29th March 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—MR. FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE has been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their AGENT at Callian for the Collection and Delivery of Goods.

On and after the 1st proximo, he will cart any Goods that may be required to and from the Callian Station, and the charge for the same, within certain limits, will be included in the rates for the Carriage of Goods.—Vide Rate Lists exhibited at the Stations.

E. W. KEILY, JR.,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 28th March 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY having been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company their Agents, for the Collection and Delivery of Goods at Sholapoor, Barsee Road, and Dhond Stations, vice SORABJEE PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY AND COMPANY, will on and after the 1st proximo cart any Goods that may be required to and from the above Stations, and the charge for the same will be included in the Rates for the Carriage of Goods.—Vide Rate List exhibited at the Stations.

With the view to afford the Public additional facilities in forwarding Goods to and from Ahamed Nagar and Barsee Village, Goods can be booked through to or from the above places to any Station on the Line on and after the 1st proximo, and will be carted by the Indian Carrying Company.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 29th March 1866.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned at the Government Dockyard, Fort, on or before noon of the 9th April, for the erection of a TIME BALL TOWER on the North East Bastion of the Castle. Tenders to be superscribed, "TENDER FOR THE ERECTION OF THE TIME BALL TOWER."

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender. The Plan and the Specifications of the Building can be seen on application to the Secretary.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND, Lieut., late I. N.,
Bombay, 29th March 1866. Secretary.

HOME EDUCATION.—An ENGLISH LADY of much experience in the care and education of Children, who has resided in Families of the Nobility in England, and obtained Certificates from Queen's College, London, purposes returning to Europe in the beginning of next year ('67) and proceeding to Devonshire, to establish a Home for the training of Children from India. Her desire will be, not only to attend most carefully to the studies of those entrusted to her care, but to secure, as much as possible, their health and happiness, with the comforts of a private home.

As the number is limited to 12, early applications are respectfully requested. Good references given and required. Address Miss FORD, care of Miss ONGE, Double Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.

15th February 1866.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The first DIVIDEND having been declared at the rate of FIFTEEN RUPEES per SHARE, payable on and after the 2nd April next to Shareholders registered in the books of the Company on the 12th February last, such Shareholders are requested to apply for DIVIDEND WARRANTS and at the same time to send in their Share Certificates for examination.

By order of the Board,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 20th March 1866.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—At the adjourned Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bengal Credit Mobilier (Limited), held pursuant to notice at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Old Court House Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 20th March 1866—Present—F. Schiller, Esq.; R. B. Mackay, Esq.; Limjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.; J. A. Melany, Esq.; A. G. Roussac, Esq.; E. F. Bamber, Esq.; Baboo Amrito Loll Mitra, Esq.; J. J. Cogswell, Esq.—F. Schiller, Esq., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting having been taken as read, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

Proposed by A. G. Roussac, Esq., and seconded by J. A. Melany, Esq.—"That the proceedings of the first Annual Meeting of Shareholders and of the Special or Extraordinary Meeting that succeeded it, held on the 20th February last, be, and they are hereby, confirmed."

Proposed by J. A. Melany, Esq., and seconded by R. B. Mackay, Esq.—"That Shareholders have the option of taking up the five thousand new Shares before 1st of May next, in the proportion of one to every four already held; these Shares to carry Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from date of payment up to the 30th June next, after which they will bear Dividend along with the old Shares."

Proposed by E. F. Bamber, Esq., and seconded by A. G. Roussac, Esq.—"That a Dividend of fifteen Rupees per Share for the ten and a quarter months ending on the 31st December last be declared payable on and after the 2nd of April next."

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Meeting separated

F. SCHILLER, Chairman.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, }
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bunder.

The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs. S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Tools complete.

1 Rack Bench.
1 Deal Frame.
1 Small Circular Saw.
1 Moulding Machine.
1 General Joiner.
1 Morticeing Machine.
1 Band Saw.
1 Planing Machine.

Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the undersigned in London have been REMOVED from 6, East India Avenue, to No. 12, Leadenhall Street.

3rd February 1866. FORBES & Co.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against MR. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY, or the late firm of Messrs. NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned without delay.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Solicitors for Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY established myself as a GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, carrying on business under the firm and style of E. DE CREPELENE & Co.

I have also authorized MR. G. W. LEWIS to sign the firm by procuration.

E. DE CREPELENE.

Bombay, 21st March 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at his Office, on MONDAY, the 9th April next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the supply of WOOLLENS in such quantities as may from time to time be required during a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st August next.

Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for the Supply of Woollens," and they will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 9th April next.

Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each Article will be supplied of the best quality for prompt payment.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (200) Two Hundred, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

The form of agreement to be entered into, with lists of the article required, can be seen, and any other particulars ascertained, at this Office daily, Sundays excepted.

G. NORMAN,
Superintendent of Stationery.

Bombay, 28th February 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 in 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000.

Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.

HEAD OFFICE, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 3 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Offices of the Auctioneers, by order of the Liquidators, on MONDAY the 16th day of April 1866, at noon, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, all those desirable COFFEE ESTATES, situated at Wynaad, Malabar, lately belonging to the firm of LECKIE & Co., in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—All that very valuable Estate called THE "CULLOOR" ESTATE, situate about 2½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut (and connected therewith by a good road), comprising about 300 acres more or less of Coffee in full bearing, with a large and very rich tract of Forest and Grazing Lands of some 1,000 to 1,500 acres.

The Estate is well furnished with permanent buildings and the most approved machinery for curing crop, driven by water power.

The habit of the Plant on this estate is most luxuriant, and its bearing capacity of the highest order.

The crops from this estate may be estimated at 10 cwt. per acre.

LOT 2.—THE "ANNETTE" ESTATE, is adjacent to the Culloor, and comprises about 190 acres in full bearing, and is furnished with a substantial bungalow and temporary buildings and machinery.

LOT 3.—THE "CHARLOTTE" ESTATE, is a young and very promising estate, cut out of the Honnooth Jungles, is distant about 4½ miles from the head of the Tambercherry Ghaut, and is connected therewith by a good road. The cultivated portion comprises about 150 acres, about half of which is in full bearing, and the estate possesses excellent permanent buildings. Large and most valuable Jungle lands, estimated at some 2,000 acres, belong to this property.

LOT 4.—THE "ADELAIDE" ESTATE, situate near Culputty, and comprising about 180 acres of coffee in full bearing, and sundry swamps (the contents of which are most valuable as manure) with some grazing land. This estate is well furnished with permanent buildings of all kinds of the best description, and is amply supplied with the best machinery and working plant. It is opened on the most productive description of soil in the Wynaad, and is in all points second to no estate yet opened in the district.

The first planting was done in 1857 and the last in 1859, so that it is now acquiring its fullest bearing capacity.

The crop of 1863-64 was 110 tons and the crop now on the trees is estimated at 120 tons.

LOT 5.—THE "FIELD" ESTATE, also situate near Culputty and comprising about 150 acres of coffee in the most luxuriant and promising state of growth, and in full bearing for 1866, is well supplied with permanent buildings, machinery and working plant, is well roaded, and otherwise well laid out. The estate is formed on the same description of soil as the Adelaide, has been well managed, and will become a very productive property. There is a fine Jungle of about 250 to 300 acres attached to this property.

LOT 6.—THE "WALLACE" ESTATE, adjoining the Field Estate, opened in 1859, comprising about 100 acres of coffee in full bearing and a large stretch of about 400 acres of superior Jungle Forest and Bamboo and Grazing lands. It is well roaded, and well laid out, and possesses a first class bungalow and other permanent buildings and (in conjunction with the Field Estate) the most approved machinery and buildings for curing crop.

LOT 7.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Muddikah Mullil," good forest land in the vicinity of the Adelaide Estate.

LOT 8.—ONE UNCULTIVATED JUNGLE,—called "Pallakoonda," situate near the foot of the Tambercherry Pass.

To view the property apply to JAMES BOOSEY, Esq., Adelaide Estate, Calicut, and for further information and particulars and condition of Sale, apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta, and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

Dated 15th March 1866.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately after the sale of the COFFEE ESTATES, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), and in the following Lots:—

LOT 1.—PLANTATION HOUSE, CALICUT.—Situate 3 miles from Calicut, in a compound of about 3 acres planted with fine large mango trees of the best sort, with a good sized terraced garden, with 2 wells, a tank, and a small bungalow in it, stable, coach house, harness room, cow and bullock stalls, piggeries, sheep pens, fowl-house, poultry yard, &c.—all pucka built and tile roofed.

The house is upper storied and double winged, and nearly surrounded with spacious verandahs, both above and below. It faces the west, and contains large drawing room and dining room, 10 bedrooms, some with dressing rooms, all with bath rooms, 4 lower rooms used as offices, and several other rooms on the ground floor, suited for store rooms, besides kitchens and servants' offices.

At the back of the house are situated the Coffee works, consisting of a very strong and pucka built engine house, tile roofed, with a 12 horse steam engine in perfect order, driving 2 sets of peelers, and 2 sets of winnowers and sizers, connectedly or not, which will peel and size 15 tons of Coffee per day. Also, a first rate 12 feet iron Screw Cutting Lathe, with cutters and tools complete, and a circular Saw Table, with a set of saws and spindle complete, loose and duplicate Machinery of all kinds. Spare sizer machines, and spare sheets of zinc and copper for sizing, 2 blacksmith's forges with English double blast bellows, and all necessary tools for making iron work for Estate use.

Close to the engine house is a garbling shed, 108 feet by 72 feet, chunam floor, and adjoining this shed are 2 large storing and packing sheds, together 145 feet by 24 feet, asphalte floors. In these sheds there are 18 bins for receiving Coffee from the sizers. Next to these is another packing and hooping shed 74 feet by 25 feet. All these sheds are built on stone pillars, and roofed with corrugated iron, fastened upon the most lasting and solid wood work throughout. There are also Coffee stores floored with asphalte, and roofed with corrugated iron, four feet walls from the ground, and railings up to the roof, one 47½ feet by 16½ feet, and one 27½ by 18½ feet; and a third store, built of stone and wood, about 100 feet long and 16 feet wide, with other sheds for storing Coffee. There are five large drying Terraces, containing about 40,000 superficial square feet, all chunamed with the best chunam.

The whole surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, with good lock-up gates.

And also, will be included in the sale of this lot, one of Tuxford's Traction Engines, with 2 tanks, tender, and 3 large cars, all in good order, cost £2,500, and lately refitted with new and powerful cylinders.

LOT 2.—"CULLOOR" COTTAGE.—Situate in a large compound close by, five large rooms in a line, with first-rate verandahs, 2 sitting and 3 bed rooms, with bath rooms, store, pantry, and cook-rooms, detached coach house and stable, a good well—all pucka built.

LOT 3.—KURRACHEE ESTATE.—A plot of land held on a long lease from Government, close to the Railway, about 9,000 square yards with a pucka built godown 100 feet by 30, and a room over it 30 by 30.

To view the property at Calicut apply to T. F. PUNNETT, Esq., on the Estates, and to view that at Kurrachee, to Messrs. THOMAS LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee; and for further information and particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, Bombay, Messrs. KELLY, HORE, MANISTY, & LANGLEY, Solicitors, Bombay; Messrs. BAINBRIDGE, BYARD, GAIR & Co., Madras; Messrs. SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., Calcutta; and Messrs. LIDBETTER & Co., Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum will be charged on all UNPAID CALLS from this date.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart.,	WATTS PHILLIPS,
J. F. SMITH,	JAMES GRANT, &c., &c.,
PIERCE EGAN,	MISS BRADDON,
PERCY B. ST. JOHN,	MRS. SOUTHWORTH,
HENRY J. BYRON,	MRS. GORDON SMYTHIES, &c., &c.

and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

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The LONDON JOURNAL may be had of every respectable Bookseller in the Colonies, &c., or by ordering in any part of the world.

The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

THE UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, situate at No. 4, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the fourth day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To determine whether the Company shall be wound up voluntarily, or whether the Directors shall be authorized to dispose of the Vessels belonging to the Company at such time and for such prices as they may deem most for the advantage of the Shareholders; and, until such sales, to carry on the business of the Company; and, in the event of the Meeting deciding in favour of the Company being wound up voluntarily, to pass the following Special Resolution, viz.: "That the Company be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India."

2nd. In the event of the Meeting deciding not to wind up the Company at present, to pass the following Special Resolutions, viz.:—1st. That so much of Clause XX. of the Articles of Association as provides that "the senior member for the time being resident in Bombay of the said firm of Cardwell, Parsons & Co., or the person (not being a partner) for the time representing the said firm in Bombay, shall be ex-officio a Director of the Company," be repealed, and that the following provision be substituted:—That the senior or only person for the time being representing the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, in Bombay shall be ex-officio a Director of the Company. 2nd. That the words "an ex-officio Director" be substituted for the words "the members for the time being of the said firm of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co. or to the person or persons for the time being representing the said firm in Bombay" in Clause XXI. of the Articles of Association.

3rd. That in Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association the words "the senior or only person for the time being representing the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, in Bombay, who shall be styled the Secretary and Treasurer, the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited," be substituted for the words "the firm for the time being of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co. of Bombay, who shall be styled the Secretaries and Treasurers—the firms for the time being of Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co. of London and Liverpool."

4th. That in Clause XXXIV. of the Articles of Association the words "the Secretary and Treasurer in Bombay and the London Asiatic and American Company, Limited, in the United Kingdom" be substituted for the words "The said firms of Cardwell Parsons, & Co. and Thomas Cardwell & Co." And that the words "Secretary and Treasurer" be substituted for the words "Secretaries and Treasurers" in the same clause and in all other clauses in the Articles of Association in which the same occur.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., In Liquidation,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SOUNDY & Co,
7, RAMPART ROW.

GUITARS AND VIOLINS.—Best model and superior toned instruments, complete, in cases suitable for Presentation.

Violins..........From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 each.
Guitars.........„ „ 65 to „ 200 „

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.

FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tola to 8 tolas.

Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.

SECOND SIZE.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

DUMPY LEVELS.—Just received a 10-inch Dumpy Level, with Mahogany case, tripod stand &c., complete. SOUNDY & Co.

HARMONIUMS.—An extensive assortment always kept in stock, small size in solid Oak cases, Five octaves of keys, expression stop. Rs. 150.

Larger instruments, varying in size and number of stops, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY & Co.

LUND'S EVER-POINTED PENCILS, with Patent Screw Slide, and sufficient lead to last a year.

Small size for waistcoat pocket	Rs. 1	0
Large size for desk or writing table	„ 1	8
Boxes of leads for replenishing the Pencils	„ 1	0

⁂ Up-country constituents will please send Postage Stamps for the amount, and 2 annas extra for postage of pencil.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED.

A BAND MASTER, who has had long experience in Military Bands, 15 years of which he has served as Band Master, is open to an engagement. Apply by letter to "W. A.," care of this Paper.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

WANTED, for the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited), an experienced CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK. Apply in person to the undersigned at the Company's Office, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

G. G. GEPPERT.

GENTLEMEN requiring comfortable BOARD and LODGING can obtain the same by applying to "ALPHA," care of Messrs. ROGERS, COHEN & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay. References given and required. Terms will be found moderate.

WANTED, a good sized BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, Bandora, or Malabar Hill. Apply by letter, stating full particulars, to "H.," care of JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street. Rent must be moderate.

WANTED, part of a HOUSE, unfurnished, or a small BUNGALOW, Cumballa, Malabar Hill, or Breach Candy preferred. Address "R. C.," Office of this Paper.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.* It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Macum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, was is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office. —*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM MACHINERY and ROOFING, complete, for two Sawgin Factories. Particulars to be had from the undersigned.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Bombay, 27, Meadow Street, 29th March 1866.

FOR SALE, (a cheap bargain, price Rs. 600), a very light and handsome SKELETON PHAETON, (American style), used only 2 months; four wheels are nearly equal; cost in England £130. Can be seen by giving three hours' notice to "N. S.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE shortly expected, per *City of Madras*, a GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON BUNGALOW, divided into three compartments, with two Bath-rooms attached, projecting Verandah all round, and supported on highly carved and fluted Pillars.

For plan and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.

13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

FOR SALE, two BUNGALOWS on Mahableshwur Hill, Nos. 70 and 82, with Furniture, Glassware, &c. complete. Particulars regarding the same can be learned at Mahableshwur from Memon ABBA ARAB.

POONA—Nos. 28 and 34 in Neutral, and No. 1 in the Petty Staff, Line; two at Sudder Bazaar, Nos. 2045 and No. 676 respectively. Particulars regarding the same can be learned at ESMAEL SAWOO, in Poona.

In Bombay and Poona, ESMAEL SAWOO will furnish information.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	212

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	15 p ct pm.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue	20 p ct pm.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p ct pm.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	67 p ct dis.
10,45,900	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	46 p ct pm. ex. d.
750,00	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank	42 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	31 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	25 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank	35 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	(incldg n S 69 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	2¼ discount.
750,000	25	25	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	95 p ct premium
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	10 p ct pm.
1,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank	40 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	50 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	12	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	8 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	......	London & Bombay Bk	14 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	76½ pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	105 p ct pm.
600,000	20	200	......	Royal Bank of India	45 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	3 pm par.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
250,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 90
„ „ Sicca „ Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. „ 93
„ „ Co.'s „ „ 1835-36 .. .. ..
„ „ „ „ „ 1842-43 .. .. .. „ 87¼
„ „ „ „ „ 1854-55 .. .. ..
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. „ 102¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. .. „ 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent. .. .. „ 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106¾
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)	„ 460 to 465
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	„ 460 to 465
Surat and Broach (New)	„ 460 to 462
Porebunder (New)	„ 430 to 435
Veeraval (New)	„ 430 to 435
Khandeish (New)	„ 435 to 440
Dharwar (now ready)	„ 490 to 495
Hinghunghaut (New)	„ 465 to 470
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	„ 450 to 455

The following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 8th March, 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Hongkong	6,66,100	6,83,792
„ Great Britain	2,00,000	16,95,639
„ Suez	8,250	2,55,807
„ Arabian Gulf	...	44,175
„ Persian Gulf	...	5,500
„ Persian Gulf Steamer.	91,100	1,83,862
„ Aden	5,300	4,950
„ Malabar British	...	2,000
„ North Canara	...	500
Total for the week	9,70,750	28,76,225
Previously Imported in the year 1866	1,48,90,076	7,69,75,074
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th March 1866	1,58,61,726	7,98,51,299
Ditto 1865	91,28,175	1,36,50,738
Increase Rupees	67,33,551	6,62,00,561

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin
[illegible]	33,000	1,21,800
[illegible] British	46,525	80,169
[illegible] British	...	46,500
[illegible] Gulf	...	2,050
„ Kurrachee	2,500	34,900
„ Kurrachee Steamer	33,835	7,990
„ Malabar British	26,300	12,000
„ South Canara	...	87,000
„ North Canara	24,100	2,06,000
Total for the week	1,66,260	5,98,409
Previously exported in the year 1866	27,77,010	62,46,397
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th March 1866.	29,43,270	68,44,806
Ditto 1865	14,71,318	1,09,74,423
Increase Rupees	14,71,952	Decr. 41,29,617

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

Brown, Major A. P., 109th Foot, on duty, from Hyderabad.
Bryant, Lieutenant G. F., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Collier, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Birch, Lieut. N., 9th N. I., on leave, from Dhoolia.
Williams, Major J. D., Depy. Judge Advocate General, on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.
Hawkins, Major W. R., 40th Regt., on privilege leave, from Ahmedabad.
Mackenzie, Surgeon M. M., on duty, from Ahmednuggur.
Dougherty, Lieut. C. H., 26th Cameronians, on leave, from Belgaum.
Dougherty, Ensign E. M., 26th Cameronians, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

Brown, Major A. P., 109th Foot, on duty, to Aden.
Calcott, Major B., 26th Cameronians, on private affairs, to England.
Marriott, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt., to England.
Bryant, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Poona.
Bawas, Captain J., Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Pierce, Major J. H. S., 24th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Drury, Captain A., Hyderabad Contingent, on duty, to Trevandrum.
Birch, Lieut., 9th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Neilgherries.
Taylor, Lieut. Col. R. L., C. B., on duty, to Joodpoor.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, March 24.*)

Mr. James William Macnabb, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years, from the date of embarkation.

Mr. W. H. Henderson, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years, from the date of embarkation.

Mr. V. T. Taylor, of the C. S., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years, from the date of embarkation.

The services of Commander P. W. Mitcheson, late of the Indian Navy, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. A. J. Dodd to be Master Attendant of Moulmein.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. G. F. Cockburn to resign the Civil Service from the date of his departure for England.

Major T. G. Glover, R. E., to officiate as Director General of Telegraphs in India during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Colonel D. Robinson, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR. 30	Nurbudda	Nacoda	Rangoon, Feb. 9.
31	Mula (s)	Spronel	Suez, March 12.
	January	Nacoda	Bankok, Jan. 7.
	Humber	Mitchell	Lenanseca, Nov. 7.
APRIL 1	Phlox (s)	Nacoda	Mandavie, March 29.
	Nagotna (s)	Moratorio	Mandavie, March 28.
	General Havelock (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

MAR. 30	Rangoon (s)	McCulloch	China.
	Thalatta	Gardiner	Liverpool.
	Jhon Scott	Penfold	Madras.
31	Calabar	Thompson	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S. S. *General Havelock.*—Messrs C. H. Parsons, R. Philips, B. Anderson, B. Pipes; Lieutenant C. H. Dougherty; Ensign E. M. Dougherty; and 80 deck.

The ship *Sandringham*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

FREIGHTS.

There has been nothing doing in Freights during the first three days of the past week, and since Wednesday the Market has been closed on account of the Easter Holidays. For *Liverpool.*—Going ships have been enquired for at £2-5-0 to £2-7-6. In beginning ships nothing has been done, except that the iron ship *Wilfred*, 1,294 tons, chartered in England at £2-10-0, has been relet by her Charterers at £2-5-0. For *London.*—There is nothing doing. For *Havre.*—Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining cargo for loading ships The *City of Dunedin*, 1,094 tons, has engaged a cargo of Cotton at £3-0-0 per ton from Kurrachee to Liverpool.

Current rates are as follows :—

For Liverpool	Cotton	£2 6 6 to £2 7 6	per ton.
	Seeds	£0 17 6 to £1 0 0	do.
London	Cotton	£2 5 0 to £2 7 6	do.
	Seeds	£1 2 6 to £1 5 0	do.
	Cases	£1 5 0 to £2 7 6	do.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0 0	nominal.
Clyde Hull	Nothing doing.		

—*Bombay Saturday Review, March 31.*

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—March 23rd, schooner *Elizabeth Hunter.*
DEPARTURES.—March 23rd, steamers *Hydaspes* and *Orissa*, and ship *Springwood*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

PASSENGERS per B. and B. S. S. Co.'s Steamer "GUNGA" are requested to be on Board at 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY morning next, the 4th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. and B. S. S. Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, 31st March 1866.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best description of FIREWOOD, imported from Carwar, and reasonably priced. Apply to

MOOLJEE DHURUMSEE, Dulall,
Carnac Bunder.

FOR SALE, about two hundred and fifty Candies best FIREWOOD, in large or small quantities, stacked on the Esplanade, nearly opposite Forbes Street. Apply to J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

Now available.
THE SECT OF THE MAHARAJAHS.

HISTORY of the Sect of the Maharajahs or Vallabhacharyas in Western India, including a full report of the Maharajah Libel Case. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 6.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BISHOPSDOWN HOTEL, Ootacamund, under European Management.—The above well known, commodious and delightfully situated House is admirably adapted for the accommodation of Families, being replete with every convenience, has extensive and well laid out grounds, and is most retired.

For Invalids and others visiting the Hills during the hot season, Bishopsdown will be found the most desirable Hotel residence in Ootacamund.

Terms may be had on application to the Proprietor.
Ootacamund, 1st March 1866.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books of the following Wards :—

Mandavee Ward.
Mazagon Ward.
Cammateepoora Ward.

No appeals against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 2nd April 1866.

HORSES.—FOR SALE, four out of the following lot of HORSES, (the property of a Gentleman no longer requiring so many) will be sold a bargain :—

No. 1.—Bay Arab, seven years old, a good riding and harness Horse.
No. 2.—Ditto Ditto—very showy Horse, and up to any weight and a splendid Fencer.
No. 3.—Brown Australian,—a very promising Horse, 5 years old.
No. 4.—Brown Arab, aged, has been ridden by a Lady and goes in Harness.
No. 5.—Powerful Bay Mare,—a capital harness Horse.

The above Horses can be seen at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Baboola Tank Road, on giving two hours' notice.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices, 27 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, at 4 P. M., for expunging Clause 16 of the Articles of Association, which enacts " That ten per cent. per annum of the net profits arising from the Presses shall be divided as a bonus amongst the Shareholders in proportion to the amount of business at the Presses they may have given or influenced within the period during which such profits shall have accrued."

And to declare a Dividend for the period ending 31st January 1866.

As it is absolutely necessary that 53 Shareholders, or their representatives by proxy, should be present, all Shareholders are requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

The Report of the Directors has been circulated, and copies can be had on application to the Secretaries or Treasurers.

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27 Meadow Street, 31st March 1866.

No. 1931 OF 1865-66.

THE SENATE, GRADUATES, AND CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Admission to Degrees, which will take place in the Town Hall on FRIDAY the 6th April 1866, at 5 P. M.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear Official* Costume or Uniform, may appear in the Academic dress of their own Universities, or in such Costume or Uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The Head Dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Fellows may purchase Gowns at Rs. 70 and Scarfs at Rs. 20 each, from the Stock in the Registrar's charge. An early application with prepayment should be made to the Registrar in the Town Hall.

5. Any Fellow who has already contributed to the Robe Fund for a Gown and Scarf, may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 55, and a Scarf on payment of Rs. 10; and if he has contributed only for a Scarf, he may purchase a Scarf for Rs. 10. And any Graduate who has already contributed to the Robe Fund may purchase a Gown on payment of Rs. 60.

6. By prepaying to the Robe Fund Rs. 25, a Fellow will be entitled to the use of a Gown and Scarf, or by prepaying to that fund Rs. 10, to the use of a Scarf, at all University Meetings at which such may be worn, up to the convocation of 1868 inclusive.

7. Graduates or Candidates for Degrees may purchase Gowns at Rs. 70 each, from the Stock in the Registrar's charge. An early application with prepayment should be made to the Registrar in the Town Hall.

8. A Graduate or Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

By order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D., University Registrar.
Bombay, 31st March 1866.

* Ex. Gr. Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

No. 1933 OF 1865-66.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of attending the Convocation for Conferring Degrees in the Town Hall on FRIDAY the 6th April at 5 P. M., are requested to forward, as early as convenient, their *Cards with their addresses thereon*, under envelopes, addressed as follows :—

" CONVOCATION.
Dr. Sinclair,
Town Hall."

The Cards will be afterwards sent.

By order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D., University Registrar.
Bombay, 31st March 1866.

No. 1934 OF 1865-66.

CONVOCATION of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY for CONFERRING DEGREES.—FRIDAY, 6th April 1866.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES and GRADUATES are required to be in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, at Three o'clock precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the DURBAR ROOM by Four o'clock.

3.—VISITORS should alight from their carriages either (1) at the large steps on the West side of the Town Hall, or (2) under the North porch of the Town Hall.

4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University Semi-circle, that is, at the South part of the Hall, fronting the Statue of Mountstuart Elphinstone.

5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats further from the University Semi-circle.

6.—PROCESSION.— At Five o'clock, the South-East door of the Hall will open to admit the Procession, when all present will *arise and remain standing* till the Chancellor takes his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS,
In pairs,
Juniors First.

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
In pairs.
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Bishops;
Members of Council;
Chief Justice.

III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
REGISTRAR.
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
SYNDICS.
In pairs,
Of Civil Engineering, Medicine, Arts, and Law.
DEANS,
Of Civil Engineering, of Medicine, Of Law, of Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE CHANCELLOR.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The Procession, entering by the South-East door, will move along the East aisle to the North end, and then turning to the West, will proceed as far as the Central North door, when, turning south, and passing round the Statue of Lord Elphinstone, it will advance through the central path to the University Semi-circle; on reaching which the Fellows will separate and stand in two rows facing inwards, while the Chancellor will pass on between them to his seat, followed by the Officers of the University and the other Fellows in order of precedence, who as they reach the semi-circle will file off to their seats on the right and left of the Chancellor.

7.—Then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The SUPPLICATION by the Dean of the Faculty in which he Graduates;
The passing of a GRACE by the Senate for his Admission to the degree;
His PRESENTATION by the Dean to the Chancellor; and His ADMISSION to the Degree by the Chancellor.
After which the Registrar will make DECLARATION of the Degrees conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The CHANCELLOR will deliver an address.

10.—The CHANCELLOR will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—PROCESSION.—The assembly will arise and remain standing *in their places*, while the procession retraces the path by which it entered, and withdraws from the Hall through the South-East door.

By Order,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D., University Registrar.
Bombay, 31st March 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a COPYING CLERK, Indo-European or Portuguese preferred; must write a good hand. Address " A. B. C.," *Gazette* Office.

TO LET, 7 BUNGALOWS in Grant Road. Rent Rs. 75, 100, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350 per mensem. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

J. BALFOUR, Artist and Photographer, begs to announce that he has opened Rooms at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, where he will be prepared from THURSDAY next to execute every style of Photograph, daily. Cartes de Visite, Cabinet Portraits, large Groups, &c., plain, in Indian Ink, Oil, or Water Colours to the highest finish; also Views, Monuments, Tombs, Statues, and all other works of Art carefully reproduced with a decided finish and without distortion. Hours from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE following NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS have just been received per " CARNATIC" :—

	Rs.	a.
Falkner Lyle : or, the Story of two Wives. By Mark Lemon. 3 vols.	24	0
The Theory of Foreign Exchanges. By G. J. Goschen, M. P.	3	12
Redemption Drawetn Nigh. By Dr. Cumming	3	12
Timbs's Year Book of Facts, in Science and Art, for 1866	3	12
Carlyle's Chartism, and Past and Present	4	8
Do. History of the French Revolution. 2 vols.	9	0
About in the World. By the author of " The Gentle Life"	4	8
Goulburn's Thoughts on Personal Religion	2	12
Christy's Minstrels' Songs, three volumes in one	8	4
The Curtain Lectures of Mrs. Caudle. By D. Jerrold. Illustrated by Keene	8	0
Odds and Ends	3	8
Scott's Marmion, with Turner's illustrations, in illuminated binding	13	8
Grant's Law of Bankers and Banking. 2nd edn.	16	0
Fergusson's History of Architecture. New edn. Vol. 1.	32	0
Alford's Poetical Works	3	0
The Poetical Works of J. R. Lowell. Author of the " Biglow Papers"	0	12
Runnymede and Lincoln Fair, with illustrations	4	8
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary. By E. H. Barker.	2	12
Traits of American Humour. Edited by the Author of " Sam Slick"	3	12
Dramatic Works of Sir E. B. Lytton, with portrait	4	8
The True History of a Little Ragamuffin. By the author of " A Night in a Workhouse"		
Lectures and Essays. By J. W. Gilbart	11	4
Baldwin's Short Laws of Whist	2	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide	2	12
Watson's History of Persia, from the beginning of the 19th century to the year 1858	11	4
Wives and Daughters. By Mrs. Gaskell. 2 vols., with 18 illustrations. By Du Maurier	18	0
Palgrave's Eastern and Central Arabia. 2 vols	18	0
Oswald Gray. By Mrs. H. Wood. Author of " East Lynne," &c	4	8
Madame Gouland's Album of Needlework	3	12
Beeton's Musical Album	3	12
Les Aventures Galantes de Maryot	2	12
Deux Routes de la Vie	2	12
Gabrielle de Chênevert. Par A. Assollant	2	12
Portraits Parisiens	2	12
M. Le Duc S'Amure. Par Monselet	2	12
Monsieur Sylvestre. Par George Sand	2	12
La Maison Forestière	2	12
Les Braconniers du Nouveau Monde. Par H. Gaillard.		
Le Roman d'un fils. Par L. Stapleaux	2	12
Les Contes de la Famille	2	12
La Venue de Sologne	2	12
La Prairie aux Coquelicots. Par Paul de Kock	2	12
Une Courte-ane au 19e Siècle	2	12
Un Amour de Grande Dame	2	12
L'Amie de la Reine	2	12
La LéGende de L'Homme Eternal	2	12
Voyage A Vénus. Par A Eyraud	2	12
Le Trompette de la Beresini	2	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CALENDAR——APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Sunday	8th	1h. 33m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday	15th	11h. 54m. A. M.
First Quarter, Sunday	22nd	8h. 22m. A. M.
Full Moon, Monday	30th	2h. 14m. A. M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	2	Moon passes 0° 4' S of Saturn at 11-19 P.M.	5 55	6 13		0 15	29th March 1866. Time 9h. 4m. 0s. 2
Tues.	3	Day breaks at 5-17 A.M.	5 54	6 13	0 32	0 48	
Wed.	4	Mercury Stationary at 7-0 A.M.	5 53	6 13	1 5	1 21	
Thurs.	5	Mercury sets at 7-10 P.M.	5 52	6 13	1 37	1 56	
Fri.	6	Venus passes 4° 17' S of Mercury at 11-56 P.M.	5 51	6 14	2 17	2 38	
Sat.	7	Venus sets at 6-56 P.M.	5 51	6 14	3 0	3 25	
Sun.	8	Low Sunday.	5 50	6 14	3 51	4 23	

THE
" BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

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„ „ 2 0 per Month.

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NOTICE.—LADY FRERE will be happy to receive VISITORS THIS EVENING at Malabar Point, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Govt. House, Malabar Point, 2nd April 1866.

No. 1932 of 1865-66.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—A CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES will be holden in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 6th April, at 5 P. M.

By order of the Chancellor,
R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D., Registrar.
31st March, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 20	KURRACHEE	Mar. 27
AGRA	Mar. 27	LAHORE	Mar. 17
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 21	LONDON	Mar. 3
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 13	MADRAS	Mar. 27
BANGALORE	Mar. 28	MALTA	Mar. 8
CALCUTTA	Mar. 26	MEERUT	Mar. 27
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 22
CEYLON	Mar. 15	OUDH	Mar. 21
COCHIN	Mar. 18	PENANG	Mar. 10
DELHI	Mar. 27	PUNJAUB	Mar. 17
FRANCE	Mar. 4	SUEZ	Mar. 14
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1866.

ON a shoal at the entrance of the harbour, some distance within the inner light vessel, known as the " middle-ground shoal," a large quantity of rubble stone has been deposited, for the purpose of forming the foundations of a battery to be called the " middle-ground battery." The shoal has been raised nearly to the level of half tide, and the effect has been most serious to the harbour. We are assured that the middle-ground anchorage has been almost entirely destroyed by the loss of berthing space for forty ships. This has occurred in consequence of a free silting process that has been steadily going on ever since the work of filling up the shoal has commenced, and there is the prospect that it will continue until the harbour is considerably obstructed. Some idea of the damage that has already occurred may be formed from the circumstance that ships beating out of or into the harbour are compelled to make short tacks, as they cannot approach the middle-ground battery without danger of grounding. The matter has become so serious as to induce the officer in charge of the Port to make a strong representation to Government, but we do not know that it has received any attention whatever. It would appear that the effectual remedy for getting rid of the difficulty, and putting an end to the danger, is to pay some of our reclamation companies for removing the rubble stones. Those who know the harbour, and have watched the effects of the middle-ground shoal obstruction, are clearly of opinion that the danger to the docks and the berthing ground in the harbour, will yet reach the point when interference will be forced on the authorities. We think that Government should at once order a survey of the harbour surrounding the shoal, when the actual amount of silt deposit that has occurred since the battery work has been in progress will be accurately known. It is better that the danger should be looked in the face at once, before more capital is sunk on a spot which should never have been selected for a battery. The position, if held at all as a place of defence, must be held by a floating battery. The money that may be spent on an immediate survey will be money well laid out.

EVERY one who makes a practice of reading the criminal literature of Bombay, as published daily in our columns, must have remarked the extraordinary variability of the ratio which crime appears to bear to punishment. The judge is allowed considerable latitude, and the law, no doubt, is generally wise in permitting the use of a wide discretion, but we occasionally come across awards of punishment which make us reflect, and enquire upon what system they are made. We are sorry to say that we have been driven to the conclusion that they are too often made upon no system at all. The infirmity of human nature naturally leads us to expect that the relation of penalty to misdeed will not be mathematically constant; and the consideration of previous character weighs so differently with different judges, and even with the same judge at different times, that we are quite prepared for small discrepancies in the comparison of the sentences pronounced upon criminals. But there is more than this natural inequality. It often happens that a man commits a serious offence, and escapes with very light punishment, while another may be punished for nothing at all. It will be found highly instructive to look into the police reports of the last month for a moment. The following case came before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on the 26th March :—

> AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—Sorabjee Cowasjee, a Parsee, was charged with having been found, after dark on the night of the 24th instant, loitering near the Small Cause Court, he being a reputed thief and not able to give a good account of himself.
>
> * * * * * *
>
> The prisoner made no defence, and His Worship sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The worthy magistrate certainly cannot be accused of partiality towards his own countrymen. The unlucky vagrant was very possibly " going about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he might devour"; but, on the other hand, he may have had no evil intention whatever. At any rate he could not hope to extract much booty from the Small Cause Court. It appears from the evidence that he was lying down in the verandah of the Bible Society's premises on the Esplanade. This does not seem to be a very heinous crime, and surely a reputed thief may lie down sometimes. Why should he not have been walking about all day in search of employment, constantly denied him on account of his evil reputation, till worn out and repulsed on all sides, he sat wearily down to rest before going on to his miserable shelter. The law surely gives the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

On the 10th March two Mussulmans, reputed thieves, were sentenced by the same magistrate to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, " loitering before sunrise in the Grant Road." From this we gather that it is twice as bad to loiter " after dark" as to do so " before sunrise," or else that it is only half as good to be a Parsee as to be a Mussulman. On the 8th March, a Mussulman, described as " an old jail bird," was brought before Mr. Bickersteth on a charge of stealing property worth ten rupees; the theft was proved, and two months' imprisonment awarded, from which we learn that lying down in a verandah is a crime of equal magnitude with a minor robbery.

We observe that a theft is aggravated in proportion to the value of the stolen articles. Thus the worthy Parsee magistrate, when other circumstances are tolerably equal, appears to award a month's imprisonment for every ten rupees' worth of property stolen. Mr. Bickersteth seems to adjudge his sentences by some rule which we have not been able to discover; we find a case involving forty-one rupees, and two months' imprisonment on one day, and the same penalty for a theft of ten rupees on another; while Mr. Brown awards precisely the same amount to a man who stole copper pots worth two rupees four annas (March 7th).

We notice that sometimes a few stripes are ordered, and sometimes a small fine levied. What relation do stripes bear to imprisonment? and fines to both? Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee awards on one occasion ten stripes for a theft of six rupees, from which we judge that about fifteen " blows with a light rattan" are equal to a month's hard labour. We know very well which we should prefer to undergo. Soon afterwards, however, our calculation is upset by finding that Mr. Brown considers twelve stripes the proper punishment for a robbery of eight annas.

In all these instances we have endeavoured to avoid error by choosing those most similar in nature; we have examined merely two thefts by natives during the month of March, leaving out those by Europeans, and those aggravated by attendant circumstances; and we think we have said enough to show that justice requires more regularity in the distribution of punishment. We do not touch the question of fines, because, we presume, that they are in some degree regulated by the magistrate's opinion of the ability of the culprit to pay, and we have not the means of using fair criticism on that point.

Regarding the penalty of " stripes," as compared with imprisonment, we wish to point out that a dozen or so of blows with a light stick is scarcely any punishment at all, the real sting of being beaten for a fault in this manner lies in the disgrace which is supposed to attach to it. Now, we put it to the intelligent reader to figure to himself the scene; the miserable dirty culprit, haggard with a couple of days' detention in the " chowkey," the rough unsympathizing police sepoys, and the perfectly apathetic castigator; and to say candidly what additional disgrace is heaped upon the criminal. We may put out of the question the consideration that the commission of crime is disgraceful, and that punishment does not make it more or less so. This is probably too civilized a view for the comprehension of the native; but even his benighted mind cannot fail to see that it is far preferable to undergo a few blows from the functionary appointed to administer them, than to spend a month in confinement with a constant and irksome task to perform. We have, most of us, heard the native saying, *pith maro, sahib, pet mat maro:* which is somewhat analogous to our old song, " Back and side go bare, go bare, &c ;" and we can scarcely hesitate in deciding that stripes are a mere nominal punishment, over in a minute or two. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee evidently considers them as grievous inflictions, for five men were lately punished by him for a combined theft as follows : three to receive twelve stripes, one seven, and one five. No doubt the " eaters of blows" wriggle, scream, and gesticulate sufficiently to convince the conscientious magistrate that they are suffering extremely. The crime of disobedience of lawful orders on board ship has long since become strangely frequent; the regular punishment seems to be three or four weeks' imprisonment, and occasionally the prisoners actually elect to undergo this sooner than return to their duty. This requires some explanation. Either the prison must be very comfortable, or the ship curiously uncomfortable. If the former be the case, which is unlikely, we think the punishment might be changed with advantage. When a particular crime is very frequently repeated, it is usual to check it by making an example, and we are inclined to think that the penalty of a a few " blows with a light rattan" would be more adapted to the wants of these refractory seamen than anything else. The reasons which render this punishment almost nugatory in the cases we mentioned in the earlier part of this article, would not apply here: at any rate it would be a change, and when one remedy fails, it is generally a good plan to try another. With regard to the presumed discomfort of the vessels in which men will not work, preferring even a prison, this subject is one on which we have touched upon former occasions, and is out of our track at present, and we cannot enter into it at the end of an article, especially of one which bears reference exclusively to our police courts.

BY a telegram from Madras we learn that Lord Napier has arrived, and has appointed Mr. John Henry Garstin, C. S., his Private Secretary, Colonel Fordyce, Military Secretary, and Captain Hope, 1st Royals, and Captain Lafremandage, 64th Regiment, Aides-de-Camp.

THE *Englishman* :—We hear that the Rajah of Nya Kroon, in China, has assembled a formidable force to invade Thibet, with a view of taking possession of the *Guddee* of Lessa.

THE same :—We perceive that the practice of female infanticide is still continued in the hill tracts of Meywar, where a female child is no sooner born, than it is destroyed unmercifully, or buried alive on the river banks. Active measures ought to be adopted to prevent the evil practice.

THE *Hurkaru* :—We hear that Mr. H. L. Dampier, the able Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, is likely to succeed Mr. V. H. Schalch, as Chairman of the Municipality of Calcutta.

THE same :—The annexation of the Dooars has been followed by one good event. The traffic in Meechee and Assamese girls and boys has ceased. The Bhooteas were the only purchasers, and since the war have altogether abandoned the trade.

THE same, March 26 :—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief started by Saturday evening's train (24th), and it is surmised will turn off at Cawnpore into Oude.

THE *Indian Daily News* :—In our issue of Wednesday last, the 21st instant, we mentioned that His Highness the Maha Rajah of Burdwan had celebrated the ceremony of the adoption of his son with great *eclat* on Monday last, the 19th instant, but we did not say anything about whom he adopted, or the particulars of the above son. From a reliable source we have been informed that his name is Junghoo, aged five years, and son of Lala Bungsho Gopaul, brother-in-law of the Maha Rajah. His Highness has been pleased to confer on him the title and designation—Apptah Chund Mahtap Bahadoor.

THE same, March 26 :—We understand that his Excellency the Governor General will leave Calcutta on the 2nd of April, and will probably leave Delhi on the 5th.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH, 5-15 P. M.

The Calcutta mail of 24th February arrived to-day.
Fair Dhollera 16d.; market depressed and heavy.
B[illegible] Cotton 12¾d.; prices barely maintained.
[illegible]n generally one farthing lower, owing to unfavourable American news.
The Manchester market gloomy.
7 lbs. Shirtings 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.
No. 40 Mule Twist 2s. 2d.
Consols 87.

NEW YORK, 16TH MARCH.

The Fenians have made large purchases of uniform, arms, and ammunition, and they also possess numerous depots on the American frontier. The English Ambassador at Washington has urged the United States Government to express reprobation of the Fenian proceedings. Mr. Secretary Seward replied that the Fenian movements were dangerous if not criminal, and that should the Fenians contravene the laws of the United States, the Government would issue a proclamation regarding them.

The Canadians are erecting earthworks and despatching troops to the more vulnerable points along their frontier.

The British West India squadron, with all the available troops, has sailed for Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Private Telegram.

LIVERPOOL, 28TH MARCH.

Market very dull.
Dhollera 15d.; declining.
New Oomrawuttee 15½d. " to arrive."
Imports very large.
Receipts American Ports increasing.
We anticipate a further large decline.

◆

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

THE BHAWULPORE INSURRECTION.

KURRACHEE, 31ST MARCH.

THE Nawab Bhawul Khan of Bhawulpore died on the 25th, and is succeeded by his son Mahomed Sadu Khan, aged five.

Mahomed Nizam Khan is appointed Wuzeer.

The Nawab's troops are returning to Ahmedpore from fear of the rebels, who are gathering again.

CALCUTTA, 29TH MARCH.

Govt. Paper.
Four per cent., Rs. 12 to 12½ dis.
Five per cent., Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2½ pm.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 8 to Rs. 8½ pm.
Exchange, 2s. 2d.
Freights : Dead Weight, £1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s.
Jute, £2 2s. 6d.
Seeds, £2 5s.
Shirtings, Rs. 8-2 to Rs. 8-6.
Madapollams, Rs. 4-3 to Rs. 4-4.
Mule Twist, 9 as. 9 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, well supported.
Market for Twist, slightly improved.

GALLE, 31st March.

Mail steamer *Delhi*, from Calcutta, anchored.
Steamer *Baroda* sailed for Bombay.

PARIS LETTER.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, 3RD MARCH.

WE are getting through Lent very merrily. For some years past the rigours of this period of traditional penitentialities have been progressively softened; with a few more modifications in the same direction we may possibly find that we have softened them away altogether. Some of the numerous dinners that have " created a sensation" during the past week have undoubtedly ignored the prescriptions of the Roman ritual; others, according to the eulogium passed upon them by a noted gastronomer who piques himself upon the exactness of his department in matters ecclesiastical, " have happily conciliated the religious duties of the season with the requirements of the most fastidiously delicate palate." The theatres are crowded. *Heloise Parauquet*, the anonymous drama so confidently attributed to the younger Dumas, being still the grand success of the season. Private theatricals, so immensely in vogue during the two preceding winters, are quite out of favour this year, their place being taken by concerts, usually of amateurs, but occasionally given with the aid of favourite professional *artistes* of the hour. Among the amateur singers most in vogue just now are two American ladies, Mrs. Moulton and Mrs. Ronalds, both of whom—being equally clever as skaters and singers—are in high favour at the Tuileries. Among the professionals " Patti, Theresa, Miolan, Carvalho, and the new singer, Mlle. Mella, are the leading favourites; the latter, possessing a magnificent tenor voice, that ought, according to all precedent, to be found only in conjunction with a masculine chest, offering an enigma that is, just now, exciting the curiosity of the gay world of Paris to its highest pitch. Is the new Senora really a woman, or is she a man in disguise? Her face, hands, and feet are altogether feminine; but many youths of the other sex present, at the age of the new tenor, an appearance as feminine; and, moreover, the musical puzzle, as though designing to irritate still further the curiosity of an enquiring public, persists in making her appearance only in " high-necked" and long-sleeved dresses that effectually defy the scrutiny to which she is subjected. Look at her, without hearing her, and you would vow she is a woman; hear her, without seeing her, and you would swear she is a man.

But, busy as is the fashionable world with dinners, theatres, and concerts, it is assiduous in its church-going. Father Hyacinth's success as Advent-preacher at Notre Dame is being rivalled, pretty closely, by that of Father Felix, who is preaching the Lenten sermons in that fine old fane, to which the fashionable world is flocking in elegant toilettes and with missals bound in the most *recherchè* styles. The charming young couple, Prince and Princess Hohenzollern—the latter, sister of the King of Portugal—who have just terminated their long visit at the Tuileries, where they are greatly admired and beloved, have been very constant in their attendance at the chapel of the Tuileries, where the Abbè Duguerry is delivering a course of six sermons on the Lord's Prayer, which appear to be giving great satisfaction to his illustrious auditors. The prince is good looking, amiable, accomplished, and highly educated; the princess, without being a beauty, has a sweet and pleasing face and a fine figure. She is, like all the children of the regretted Queen Maria De Gloria, full of learning and accomplishments. Her manners, graceful, easy, and dignified, are particularly admired; as a fashionable critic lately remarked of her, " The Princess is a most accomplished specimen of a royal lady; her fine and dignified deportment seems to be a part of herself, so that it is always the same, and as thoroughly *comme il faut*, at mass as in the ball room." Who but a Frenchman could ever have reached the heights and depths of such an encomium?

The absorbing interests of the toilette are cared for, in conjunction with the sackcloth and ashes of this very easy-going Lent, with quite as much devotion as during the Carnival. The fashionable dress-makers are at work night and day; and the two or three " tip-top" capillary artists are busy, from nine in the morning to eleven at night, charging fabulous prices for the half-hour they give to each client, and increasing their charges in proportion to the lateness of the hour; their less wealthy customers being obliged to submit to having their heads beautified in the morning, after which operation they are doomed to sit perfectly still for the rest of the day, for fear of deranging the wonderful structure built upon them, and the most favoured ones being the last to receive the visit of the autocratic artists, and thus being enabled to pass directly from under his hands to the scene of their triumphs, every hair, flower, or riband in perfect order.

A curious reaction has commenced here in the side of Paris life, which has been so successfully working itself, of late years, into recognition by the other. While the ladies of the higher walks of society here have been copying the costumes and manners of the *lionnés* of the *demi-monde*, the latter have come to a sudden determination to adopt the severe proprieties of dress and demeanour which were formerly the characteristic of the sphere from which they are excluded, and thus, while a good deal of free-and-easy " fastness," in dress and in conversation, scandalized people of " the old school." At the last magnificent balls of the defunct Carnival, the concluding entertainments given by the queens of the other world were marked by a sobriety of dress and deportment worthy of the most strait-laced circles of " the aristocratic fa[illegible] the fine ladies of fashionable [illegible] this new phase of their unrecognised [illegible].

The present extravagance of dress is so ruinous, so fatiguing, so wanting in that essential of good taste, propriety, that a return to simpler fashions is much to be desired. The great manufacturers of feminine vanities are partly to blame for the system of cumbersome display now in vogue, for they pay heavy sums to the leading dress-makers in order to secure their influence in keeping it up. But these gentry have just received a check in a quarter from which they little expected such a rebuff; for a deputation of the principal silk-weavers of Lyons having obtained, a few days ago, an audience of the Empress, in order to solicit her patronage for some brocaded silks, imitations of those worn at Court in the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV.—wonderfully rich, and horribly costly—her Majesty replied, with one of her pleasant smiles, " I am sorry that I cannot accede to your request; many of the ladies who visit us would find it impossible to provide themselves with dresses so costly. There are many husbands who really could not afford to pay such a price for their wives' dresses, my own among the number," on hearing which expression of opinion the deputation opened its eyes rather widely, and withdrew equally charmed with the Empress's manner and disappointed at her decision.

The retirement from the editorship of *La Presse* of the veteran journalist, Emile de Girardin, with his two principal *collaborateurs*, Duvernois and Vermorel, has caused a three days' wonder in this whispering gallery of a town, where M. de Girardin has held, for upwards of half a century, so conspicuous a place. M. de Girardin complains that he cannot write freely without bringing down the dreaded " warnings" on the newspaper he is leaving; and that it is therefore, for him, a point of honour to cut short a connexion which threatens to entail the ruin of that paper and of all connected with it. The conductors of *La Presse* do not appear to accept this explanation of the desertion of their late colleagues; and as the latter are now announced as having placed themselves on the staff of a new rival, *La Liberté*, the public opines the existence of some other motive not yet made apparent.

The French people, with all their sharpness, seem to be fully as *victimisable* as their neighbours, and we have lately seen half a dozen marriages contracted, or nearly so, with girls of honourable families, by clever swindlers, native and foreign. The first of these was a handsome and fashionable-looking personage, who called himself the Baron de Lancy, and contrived to marry a young lady of good family, on whom he had succeeded in passing himself off as the lineal descendant of an old house that boasts of royal alliances in past days. The Baron, however, had no sooner got possession of his wife's fortune than he began to squander it shamefully; the remonstrances of his bride were met by brutal retorts, and, one unlucky day, when the unhappy young Baroness ventured on a representation rather stronger than usual, the Baron went off into a fury, poured out a torrent of the most vulgar oaths, and, bringing a horsewhip into play upon the shoulders of the Baroness, displayed so peculiar a talent in the use of that instrument, that the latter immediately perceived that her husband could be no other than a circus-groom, as, indeed, was abundantly proved in the course of the investigations which followed this terrible discovery, when it was ascertained that the fascinating Baron was one of the grooms of the Circus in the Champs Elysées. The hero of the second of these adventures called himself Prince Kallimachi, and allowed himself to be supposed to have arrived in Marseilles from Turkey on a diplomatic mission. Struck with the charms of a young lady of Marseilles, the daughter of a rich merchant, the Prince pressed his suit, and was accepted. Preparations for the wedding were made on a magnificent scale, and the town was ransacked to furnish a splendid *corbeille* for the bride. A day or two before the one fixed for the wedding, the lady's brother bethought him of enquiring after his future brother-in-law at the Turkish Embassy, in Paris, and learned that no Prince Kallimachi was known there. The marriage was postponed, and a few further enquiries led to the discovery that the Prince, who had procured " upon tick" all the splendid things he had presented to the bride elect, was a convict who had escaped from the hulks at Constantinople.

A third of the adroit rogues who have been occupying the attention of the police and the public, is an English pickpocket, named Hulme, who has actually succeeded in passing himself off as Prince Etienne-Louis-Charles de Crony-Chanel, marrying, under this title, borrowed from one of the noblest old houses of France, a young lady of good standing, and finding credulous tradesmen to give him credit for several months. But for the debts thus contracted, payment being at last required, the truth was discovered; the sharper is in prison, but the unfortunate girl, according to French law, is none the less his legal wife.

The art-loving public has been much excited by the exhibition of the pictures composing the magnificent gallery of the late Count d'Espagnac, and containing a number of *chef d'œuvres* of all the great masters, and which are passing, as I write, under the auctioneer's hammer.

Two lady " mediums" are in great vogue just now among the members of the Jockey Club, who are staking large sums on the horses which, according to these ladies, are destined to win in the forthcoming races.

BOMBAY.

AN Electric Telegraph Office was opened at East Doobree on Saturday last.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday the cases disposed of possessed no public interest.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MR. ANSLEY, who arrived from Madras about a fortnight ago, will, we understand, be sworn in to-day as a Solicitor of the High Court.

WE understand that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed Raojee Dadaram, ex-subedar of the police, force, as muccadum of the Bhungies of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY—The meeting of the B. A. Examiners, for determining the results of the examination, is postponed to Monday, the 2nd April, at 11 A. M., in the Town Hall.

ON Saturday last a Kolee named Bhana Metha was fined by Mr. Brown ten rupees, for being drunk and driving his shigram in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring one Argoon Jama.

LECTURE IN THE P. AND O. DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.—We are requested to state that the lecture on " John Knox," which was to have been delivered this evening in the P. and O. Dockyard, is, for unavoidable reasons, postponed.

THE wreck of the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo* realised only six hundred rupees at Messrs. T. Crawford and Co.'s auction sale on Thursday last, and *not* Rs. 60,000 as stated inadvertently by mistake in our impression of Friday last.

A HINDOO lad, aged about twelve years, named Tookia Wittoo, was sentenced to receive nine stripes by the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday last, for stealing a turban worth twenty-five rupees, the property of one Succaram Rowjee.

ILLIABUX KHODABUX and Janee, woman, were on Saturday last placed before Mr. F. L. Brown, charged with cutting the nose of a woman named Khoodabux, who now lies in a precarious state in the Jamsetjee Hospital. The prisoners were remanded to jail till this day.

WE beg to direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement announcing an amateur concert in the P. & O. Office at Mazagon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. We understand that some of the best amateurs in the island will assist, and we have no doubt a real treat will be provided, while the cost is little more than nominal.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 31st March and 6 P. M. of the 1st April: max. 3 hours 55 minutes; min. 1 hour 20 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom 29th March.

THE Harbour and Pilotage Board invite tenders for the erection of a Time Ball and Tower on the north-east bastion of the Castle. This is certainly a move in the right direction, as the situation of the time ball at Colaba renders the information conveyed next to useless. The contemplated tower will be visible to the whole of the shipping in harbour.

OUR readers will perceive, by an advertisement in another column, that the Indian Carrying Company have been appointed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway as their Carting Agents for collection and delivery of goods at Sholapore, Barsee and Dhond stations and at the towns of Barsee and Ahmednugger. We also learn that the same Company have obtained a renewal of their contracts for conveyance of Commissariat stores.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I. Rifles, on the Esplanade, this evening :—

March	" Der Nebenman"	Sterk.
Selection	" Les Mosquetaires de La Reine"	Halevy.
Valse	" Claribel"	Coote.
Selection	" Il Trovatore"	Verdi.
Quadrille	" New Melodine"	Strauss.
Galop	" Fieldpost Relais	Piefke.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Friday last, at the Mazagon Dockyard, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of one Cazee Ahmed, a lascar employed in the Dockyard. It appears that the deceased and others were carrying an iron bar from the dock to the godown. The bar was being carried on their shoulders, [illegible] given to let it down on the ground, all When the [illegible] of the unfortunate man let go; he held with [illegible] the weight brought him down with violence. His [illegible] came in contact with another iron bar and crushed the skull. The deceased died instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ON Friday last another inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of a Hindoo named Visram Savut. It appears that the deceased was a labourer at Mr. Robinson's workshops and foundry. On the 12th instant the deceased and another labourer conveyed an iron girder, weighing about 35 cwt., from the foundry to the Fort. The girder was on a truck about 3 feet high. As there were many carriages on the Esplanade road, the other man went to one end of the girder, while the deceased was walking by the side of the truck, when two carriages came near the unfortunate man, who attempted to get out of the way, when the wheel went over his feet. He was immediately conveyed in a gharry to the hospital, where he expired on Thursday last. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased met his death accidentally.

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ON Monday evening (26th ult.) Dr. Mullens delivered a lecture to the natives of Bombay on Young Bengal. It was a repetition of his address at Madras on the same subject, of which an abstract was published in the *Powla* of February 8th. He exhorted his hearers to " Be Christians." A Parsee gentleman, Mr Hormusjee, the pleader, at the request of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, in a speech the direction of which was scarcely foreseen. He quite admired the tone and spirit in which Dr. Mullens had set forth what he believed as truths. He urged on his young countrymen to search for the truth, not this truth or that truth, not truth as found in the Hindu Shastras, or in the Parsee sacred books, or the Koran, nor as found in the Christian Bible, but " the truth" wherever found, if indeed it could be found at all. (Tremendous applause.) The speaker went on elaborating this idea, until it occurred to him to say that he feared he was making himself ridiculous. But for all that, he hoped that the meeting would join in the vote of thanks to Dr. Mullens " for his VERY, *very* learned lecture"; as he said this, the speaker assumed a tone of voice excruciatingly ironical. A more discreet young man, for he kept his own counsel, seconded the proposition. The Rev. Dr. Wilson followed with a discourse.—*Powla, March 29.*

THE Rev. Jas. Mitchell, Free Church Missionary at Poona, has passed away. For several months his friends have had fears that he was to be soon removed; he himself was disposed to make light of his symptoms; and it is scarce a fortnight since he was pursuing his labours at Poona; but he was finally persuaded to try the effect of a change to Matheran. On Friday of last week, it became evident that a crisis was approaching, and he telegraphed for his family. The liver was the seat of his disease. He died on Wednesday, the 28th. He was the oldest missionary of this presidency, having arrived in 1823. Throughout his life he has given himself largely to envangelistic labour, and was not contented to be a day without proclaiming the Gospel to the natives in Poona and in the surrounding villages. He was an earnest, faithful, self-denying servant of the Lord Jesus; stedfast in his convictions and charitable in his judgments; abundant in labours; wise with the wisdom that is from above, which is full of mercy and good fruits. He was universally beloved and respected, and his removal will be felt as a public loss, though, to himself, to be with Christ will be great gain. We need not commend his bereaved family to the sympathy and prayers of our readers. —*Bombay Guardian, March 31.*

WE are sorry to learn that the British India Steam Navigation Company's new steamer *Maharata* has met with an accident. One of their steamers, the *Orissa*, which left on the 22nd, has gone to her assistance.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March 24.*

WE are glad to hear that the arrangements for working silver, when needed, in the copper mint have been perfected. With the additional coining power thus given to the mint, it will be better able in future to deal with a large influx of bullion, and to minister to the convenience and necessities of the public.—*Id.*

WHITE ANTS.—We hear that, recently, some clothing belonging to the 1-24th Brigade Royal Artillery was condemned by a committee, but Government has refused to relieve the officer commanding the Battery from the loss sustained, as the case containing the clothing was left unopened for three weeks or a month in a place notorious for white ants, without even the precaution being taken of raising the box from the ground. When periodical supplies of clothing are sent by the Clothing Department to regiments, the case containing them should be opened as soon as possible, and, if delay be unavoidable, every precaution ought to be taken to prevent their being destroyed or damaged.—*Englishman, March 24.*

WE publish elsewhere the new Post Office Act, which is to come into operation on the 1st of May next. For inland letters and newspapers the concession of increased weight has been made for the same rates of postage as now exist, *i. e.*, for every letter not exceeding one quarter of a tolah, six pies; not exceeding half a tolah, one anna; and up to one tolah, two annas. Newspapers can also be dispatched up to ten tolahs weight for one anna, instead of two annas, as formerly.—*Englishman, March 26.*

MR. ANSTEY AND THE ATTORNEYS.

ON Saturday afternoon last, at the Criminal Sessions, just as the Court was about to adjourn for a short time, Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Dr. Dallas, applied to Mr. Justice Westropp for the adjournment of a case, in which he was engaged, but which had been fixed by mistake to come on after the case then in hand. Neither he, nor the solicitor who instructed him, had notice that the case had been so fixed.

Mr. Anstey remarked that the case had been fixed by His Lordship on Thursday last to come on after the case then under trial; that he had taken some trouble to get it fixed for that afternoon owing to the infamous and unholy combination of the attorneys of Bombay, in consequence of which he could get no junior in any case whatever; but that, as another case had been placed for that afternoon, in the face of the arrangement made by His Lordship, it was to be presumed the result was due to the [illegible] of the attorneys' combination. The learned counsel called upon His Lordship to strike off the rolls of the Court the names of the attorneys, who are officers of the Court, who had acted in this instance in the face of the Court's order. He said that Dr. Dallas, who instructed Mr. McCulloch, was present in Court when his (Mr. Anstey's) case was fixed for that (Saturday) afternoon; and that, knowing that he could get no junior, and with the view to thwart him and drive him out of business, Mr. Marriott had been induced to alter the arrangement and put another case in the place of his (Mr Anstey's) and that the improper influences of the attorneys' combination had been at work against him.

Mr. McCulloch said that he was instructed to deny the allegation made by Mr. Anstey as false, and that Dr. Dallas was ready to submit an affidavit to His Lordship to show that it was so. The learned counsel was about to remark regarding the reflection upon Mr. Marriott, when His Lordship said he knew enough about Mr. Marriott to be able to say that that gentleman was incapable of yielding to any such influence as had been alleged by Mr. Anstey; and that his character required no vindication.

Later in the day, Mr. McCulloch renewed the application for a postponement of the case, remarking that the affidavit by Dr. Dallas had been sworn to.

His Lordship said he understood Mr. McCulloch to apply for a postponement of the case, on the ground of the absence of a material witness who was not mentioned.

Mr. McCulloch here read the affidavit of Dr. Dallas, which showed that he was not able to get, although he frequently applied for, copies of the exhibits in the case, until Friday afternoon last; and that he was not in a position to proceed at once to the defence of the prisoner, his client in that case.

Mr. Anstey remarked that the application was utterly unprecedented; and he hoped His Lordsip would at once reject it. Not only was it necessary in an affidavit of this kind to give the name of the witness; but it was also essential that every point in which his evidence was material should be stated. Here the affidavit was defective in every particular and even concealed the name of the witness. Dr. Dallas insinuated—he had not the courage to swear—that he could not go on with the defence because the exhibits came to hand on Friday last. The learned counsel said he knew that not one of the exhibits was of the slightest importance to the conduct of the defence. He would tell the Court why this application had been made, why, if the case was postponed until some day next week, the chances were that he would be engaged in another Court, and could, therefore, be put out of this case. It was well known that the Aga Khan case, in which he was retained, would occupy the other Court nearly a week; and thanks to another member of His Lordship's Court, Sir Joseph Arnould, who had been very kind and considerate to him in the peculiar position in which he (Mr. Anstey) was placed, it had been arranged that the case should be heard uninterruptedly to its close. That being known, the present application had been made to deprive him of the solitary chance of appearing in the case on Monday (this day).

His Lordship said he did not think the affidavit was of that satisfactory nature as to induce him to postpone a trial which had been fixed to come on that afternoon. It was by mistake that a wrong case had been named on Friday afternoon as the next for trial. As to the alleged motive for this application, His Lordship said he had known Dr. Dallas long, and would say he did not believe it to be possible that Dr. Dallas could have been influenced by any unworthy motive; and His Lordship thought no solicitor of this Court would be a party directly, or indirectly, to any improper measure to have Mr. Anstey thrust out of the business of the Court.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Eleventh Day, Saturday, 31st March.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

THEFT.—Bhickajee Trimbukjee, Suddasew Hurry, and Bappoojee Hurry pleaded not guilty, and Soobhana Bapjee pleaded guilty, to an indictment for theft and being in possession of stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen.

Mr. Anstey appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton for the second and third prisoners.

Mr. Anstey briefly stated the chief facts of the case to the jury, and called the following evidence :

Canjee Lukhmidas, a dealer in piecegoods, recollected purchasing from Messrs. Cornforth and Co. several bales of jacconets on the 16th December last. On that day he took delivery of five bales, and gave directions to his muccadum for carting them. Witness saw three bales carted, and he put his initials on them. On going to his house in the evening, he learned that these bales had not arrived. Ten or twelve days afterwards witness saw at the Mazagon police station jacconets similar to those he had purchased of Messrs. Cornforth and Co. The mark of the firm was upon each of the bales. Two of the bales contained 200 pieces each, the third contained 40 less. The pieces witness saw at the police station were portion of the three bales he had bought.

To Mr. Barton—I wrote my name on the bales with chalk. The wrappers of the missing bales were not found. Of course other bales bear Messrs. Cornforth and Co.'s marks besides those I purchased.

Hurry Hungoo said he was in the service of the prosecutor's muccadum, and remembered carting three bales about three months ago from the godown of Messrs. Cornforth and Co. The prosecutor was present, and wrote his name on the bales with a piece of chalk. Witness gave directions to the cartman, the fourth prisoner, where to drive in the market. In the evening witness learned that the cart had not arrived at the place indicated, and that the bales had not been delivered.

Ruckma Moroba, a cooly, remembered going on a Saturday three months ago to the fourth prisoner to ask a rupee from him. He accompanied him to a place in the Fort, where three bales were put into his cart by Hurry Hungoo and prisoner himself. They took the bales to a warehouse at Poydhonee; a lame man accompanied the cart and went to give information to some person at Poydhonee of the arrival of the cart. On the return of the lame man the cart was taken to a warehouse at Moombadavi; there is a well near it. Witness

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saw the first prisoner on the way to the godown; second and third prisoners were in the warehouse itself. By direction of the first prisoner the bales were taken into the warehouse by the lame man, the cartman, and witness. The bales were shortly afterwards opened: they contained pieces of jacconets. The first prisoner then directed the lame man to take the pieces to the shop of a Marwarree next to the warehouse. The last prisoner and a man who ran away took a piece each to his house: all the other pieces were tied up in bundles, and given at the shop of the Marwarree.

To Mr. Barton—The warehouse is on the public road, and plenty of people were passing in the street. I am sure I saw the second and third prisoners in the warehouse. The man who ran away was like a Purvee. The second and third prisoners assisted in pulling out the pieces and counting them before they were sent to the Marwarree.

Wittoo Luxmon, the lame man above referred to, and a cooly by profession, remembered being engaged, about three months ago, at a warehouse in Moombadavi, in opening three bales containing pieces like those produced in Court. He was called by the fourth prisoner, who drove a cart. The other prisoners were in the warehouse. He received three annas and a half for his labour, and went away.

Wakoo Biajee said he let carts on hire, and remembered giving a cart on hire to the fourth prisoner on certain terms about three months ago. He did not return the cart.

Laljee Byjana, a Marwarree merchant residing near Moombadavi, knew the second and third prisoners, and their brother Crustnajee, who has absconded. Three or four months ago, early in the morning on Saturday, the third prisoner and Crustnajee came to witness's shop. The third prisoner said "I have purchased three bales of piece-goods from an office; do you purchase them or get them sold." Witness said "very well, bring them here." Later in the day, about 3 P. M., the four prisoners brought the bales into witness's shop while he was upstairs. When he came down he saw the prisoners, Crustnajee, and two coolies opening the bales. Witness agreed to purchase 450 pieces at Rs. 3 per piece. On the following Monday the second and third prisoners, with their brother Crustnajee, came for the money. Witness handed the money to Crustnajee. The same day the third prisoner bought 104 pieces of jacconets, and requested witness to cause them to be sold at the same time with his own. Witness had them packed up into a bale, which he sent for sale to Ahmedabad. Crustnajee, on receiving the money from witness, wrote an acknowledgment in his book: the third prisoner said Crustnajee had bought the goods from an office in his name, and that first prisoner, who was the muccadum of the office, had come that day to demand the money from them. Witness went to Ahmedabad with the police some days afterwards, where he opened the bale which he had sent for sale, and made over the pieces to the police.

Joharmull Balmacoond, a Marwarree broker, knew the second and third prisoners, who, with their brother, were seen going to Laljee Marwarree on the 18th December last. Witness lived on the ground-floor of the house, and was asked by the third prisoner to attest an entry in a book.

Witness saw Laljee pay Rs.-1,240 into the hands of Crustnajee, who gave them to the third prisoner, who then gave them to Bappoo, who tied up the money in his cloth. They left the place together.

Wittoo Ramjee, a Bombay policeman, remembered apprehending Crustnajee on the 15th January last at a village near Kollapore. He escaped at Katruge near Poona from the custody of four armed sepoys of the Mofussil police. After arresting him, witness made him over to the Fouzdar of Toutpore. The police are still in search of him. Witness arrested the second and third prisoners on a complaint made by the Marwarree Laljee.

Rughowba Baboorow, a police havildar, recollected accompanying the Marwarree Laljee to Ahmedabad. The Fouzdar made over to witness 104 pieces of jacconets. He was sure they were 104. He had made a memo of the number, but had not brought it with him. He brought the pieces by rail to Bombay.

Bazonjee Hormusjee, in the employ of Messrs. Crawford and Co., remembered giving, on the 16th December last, five bales of jacconets to the prosecutor. Thirty-six bales had been sold, and witness was directed to deliver five which remained to be delivered to him.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The first prisoner, in his defence, said he knew nothing about this theft; he was arrested on the 25th December last, On Saturday, the 16th December, the day on which this theft occurred, he was working at the Custom House. He called a fellow-cooly as a witness, who remembered working with him at the Custom House on that day. A Memon was also called. He said his master employed the prisoner and his partners at the Custom House: some casks were sent on board a ship on the 16th December last, but witness could not say whether the prisoner or one of his partners was engaged on that day at the Custom House.

Mr. Barton addressed the jury on behalf of the second and third prisoners, contending that the case against them was a police concoction, and commenting very ingeniously on what he considered to be the improbabilities of the case for the prosecution. The fact was, there was no case made out against his clients, who were respectable men, whose character had never before been impeached. The learned counsel then called the following witnesses to prove an *alibi*:—

Pallonjee Muncherjee, station-master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway at Tanna, knew the second prisoner. He arrived at Tanna from Bombay at 10-35 P. M. on the 15th December last, and slept at the railway station that night. The following morning prisoner took a ticket for Narell: he said he was going there again. Witness gave him a letter addressed to Cowasjee Hormusjee, to be delivered to that person at Sheagaum. The word "16th December" was written on the envelope in which the letter was enclosed. Witness put prisoner into a third class carriage, and saw him start from Tanna for Narell at 10 A. M. Even supposing that prisoner stopped at Narell, he could not have been back in Bombay before 5 P. M. on the 19th December.

To Mr. Anstey—The letter contained a recommendation in favour of the prisoner to the station-master at Sheagaum, to help him in unloading his cotton without delay. Witness did know the prisoner's address in Bombay. There are two deliveries of letters in, and two departures of letters from, Tanna in the course of a day. It was witness's habit to put the date on the superscription of every letter he wrote.

Vesseyram Kissowram knew the second prisoner, who was in his service nine or ten months ago. He was sure of that.

This finished the case for the defence.

Mr. Anstey was heard in reply to the evidence adduced for the defence. Every witness within reach had been called for the prosecution. The learned counsel might have called as a witness the fourth prisoner, who had pleaded guilty; but he had agreed in opinion with his learned friend, Mr. Barton, that, neither for the prosecution nor for the defence, would it be a sound exercise of discretion to call him, a prisoner, to give evidence against the other prisoners. The evidence of an *alibi* on behalf of the second prisoner had failed; while the evidence as to the presence of the prisoner in Bombay on the 16th December last, which was advanced by the prosecution, was fully corroborated by the entry made by him in the Marwarree Laljee's book on that date. He said that, upon the whole, there was nothing in the case to justify any reflection on the police of Bombay; if there were, he should have asked the Court to make a representation to the Executive Government for the punishment of the offenders. There was no attempt to prove an *alibi* for the first and third prisoners, while the jury must wholly keep out of consideration the case of the fourth prisoner, who had confessed his guilt. There could be no doubt as to the guilt of the first and third prisoners; for at the shop of Laljee the former pretended to represent the "great old house" of the sellers as their muccadum, while the latter represented himself as the purchaser of the goods. [The third prisoner here fainted for a few minutes, which caused some excitement among the spectators in Court. Water was applied to his forehead, and he was accommodated with a chair placed in the dock.] The learned counsel then gathered together, in a very comprehensive view, the different links in the chain of evidence, which seemed to bring home the charge to each of the first three prisoners.

His Lordship having summed up the case with great care and at considerable length, the jury retired for deliberation at a quarter past 5 P. M., and returned into Court in about twenty minutes, with a verdict of guilty against the three prisoners of receiving stolen goods. His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner to hard labour for one year; the second and third prisoners for eighteen months each; and the fourth, who had pleaded guilty, for one year.

The Court rose at 6 P. M.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 29th March 1866.

THE Chief Justice, at the sitting of the Court, said that, before entering upon the business of the day, he must, in the interests of the suitors generally, notice a most erroneous report which had appeared in a late number of the *Bombay Gazette* of their Lordship's proceedings on the application of an appellant who had been unable to induce his wakil to send his brief to Mr. Anstey. The reporter, he hoped, had been honestly in error, but the error was important, for it made the Court say and do exactly the reverse of what was said and done. His Lordship, reading from his notes, proceeded to state what really had occurred on the occasion, but no reporter being present, we regret to be able to publish the substance only of his Lordship's statement which was this:—

On the suitor in question complaining in person to the Court that none of the wakils would employ the counsel nominated by himself, the Chief Justice said that "the Court would take care that no wakils should be permitted to dictate to suitors what counsel they should or should not employ." His Lordship also told him that "he would be permitted to instruct any counsel whom he chose *directly*, and that the counsel so chosen should be permitted to appear in Court for him, without the intervention of any wakil; notwithstanding the ordinary rule." The same suitor here observing that he still feared that he might lose the benefit of that permission, through the absence of his counsel, the latter not being entitled, according to Court practice, to any notice of hearing, except through a wakil, the Chief Justice asked the Registrar if that were so? Whereupon Mr. West said that "Mr. Anstey would, as of course, get the usual notice through the Nazir;" and the Chief Justice said that, "if so, no new order was required on that head."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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UNGALLANT CONDUCT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—On Friday last, about a quarter past 7 o'clock in the evening, a gentleman on horseback, whilst returning home, either from church or elsewhere, whilst opposite the Bombay Native General Library, on the Girgaum Road, ran over a poor widow woman of the Sonar caste. The inhuman gentleman, instead of stopping his horse and ascertaining the extent of the mischief occasioned, trotted off quite unconcernedly. The police sepoys on duty about that locality, on hearing the cry of *puckaro* (catch) shouted by many voices, immediately made chase, the gentleman at the same time spurred his horse on to a gallop. Whether the sepoys managed to overtake the gentleman, I am not aware. The unfortunate woman, in the meantime, was extricated from her perilous position by an Eurasian, who happened to pass by at the time, and by the application of, a little water symptoms of returning consciousness gradually showed itself. The woman declined proceeding to hospital, and at her request she was conveyed home in a buggy accompanied by a havildar of police.

HUMANITAS.

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THE SURAT BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The manager of the Bank of Surat draws bills and grants loans without authority given to him by a proper power of authority, and, therefore, the cheque once drawn by him was refused payment by the Central Bank. As he wanted to draw out the amount of call paid in the Central Bank, the manager of the Royal Bank, when the first call was paid at Surat, has paid the amount by letter from Premchund. Until the deed is not registered, no directors can touch the money of the shareholders. The shares were originally 24,000, but they were arbitrarily increased to 40,000 when the name of the Bank was changed into that of Guzerat. Where is the deed of the Guzerat Bank? is a great question. If the shareholders would be wise enough to bring all into light, I think Premchund can be undoubtedly bound to pay the exorbitant premium paid by the widows and orphans of the fallen Suratees. If the large amount of Rs. 12,00,000 advanced by the guarantee of Premchund, the question is, whether Premchund has paid off that money when it became due? is the question. You arrange this information in your better style, and give publicity in the way it impress the readers.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

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A GRAVE-YARD NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The startling fact has been made known in the paper that the past week exhibits an increase of 24 deaths over the previous week. Now, though the sad accident in the harbour by which 9 lives were lost, may have contributed to this, yet it is to be feared that much of it arises from preventible causes, which, as the hot season approaches, render sanitary measures specially urgent and necessary if health is to be preserved and pestilence and waste of life prevented. Musing on this subject I took a walk to-day near Dhobie Talao amid rows of hovels in which were swamps of filth, such in quality as are to be seen every day, plentifully interspersed in stinking gullies between the houses even in the best streets of Bombay. This place I was told is a market, and near is a church dedicated to the honour of the Holy Trinity. Passing further westward towards the shore of Back Bay I came to a whited wall surrounded on three sides by dwelling houses, and enclosing a graveyard about 25 yards long by 10 or 12 broad, in which is a small chapel with a pedestal in front surmounted by the symbol of the Christian faith. The space between these walls was literally "full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness." A small bin or pit about four yards square was nearly filled with human bones, scorching and evaporating their phosphoresence into the air, and among these a rank weed or shrub was growing luxuriantly. The rest of the area was covered with loose sand plentifully mingled with bones, in which interments take place daily and many in a week. On the north side of the chapel lay six or eight coffins, some of them almost entire, with the cloth and tinfoil still upon them. In one of these was the corpse, apparently of a female, which was undergoing the process of dessication, and the pestilential effluvium from this, which I could distinctly smell at a distance of several feet, was being wafted by the breeze at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour in the direction of Dhobie Talao and its populous neighbourhood, thence across the Esplanade to the Fort. Intra-mural interments have been prohibited in England for 12 years past; is there no Board of Health which could procure this boon for us here? We are shocked perhaps by Hindoo and Parsee modes of disposing of their dead; but they are scarcely so injurious to health and morals as this revolting scene, in the midst of which a Parsee, wondering at my presence, asked who I was, and I felt, for once at least, ashamed to confess myself

Bombay, Good Friday. A CHRISTIAN.

BENGAL.

THE Commander-in-Chief leaves Calcutta by the night train on the 24th instant, and proceeds direct to Lucknow. After inspecting the troops and barracks at that station, His Excellency will, in all probability, visit the several stations in Rohilkund, including Nynee Tal; after which he will continue his journey to Simla, where the head quarter offices will have preceded him. —*Englishman, March* 24.

ORDERS have been issued by Government to the Accountant General to the Government of India, in communication with the Accountant General of Bengal, to make the necessary arrangements for supplying copper coins to the several treasuries in Bengal, with a view to the gradual displacement of cowries, &c.—*Hurkaru, March* 24.

THE Chamber of Commerce has, within the past few weeks, lost many of its most active members, and the gaps occasioned by the retirement of several of these have now been filled. The Chamber has chosen the following gentlemen to fill vacancies:—Mr. F. Schiller succeeds the Hon'ble John N. Bullen, as President; Mr. R. Scott Moncrieff succeeds Mr. James Rome, as Vice-President; and Messrs. P. T. Ralli, H. Dundas, F. A. Goodenough, Stanton Whitney, and A. G. Graham, complete the Committee. These selections are of the best that could have been made. The Committee is a very strong one, and in Messrs. Schiller and Moncrieff the Chamber have secured two officers of undoubted energy and large experience.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

SIRDAR AUZIM KHAN at Cabul has regularly assumed the state and dignities and duties of sovereignty, as will be seen by our Cabul letter. Abdulrahman Khan has delayed his march for the present against Candahar, and as appears by the following scrap which reached us from Peshawur, he is going to chastise Futteh Mohammed Khan at Jellalabad first:—

PESHAWUR, 22*nd March*.—"A kossid has just arrived from Cabool. He says while he was leaving that place Sirdar Abdulrahman Khan, son of Afzul Khan, who was ready to march to Candahar, had postponed his intention, and had ordered five battalions, four thousand sowars, twelve hundred Jazailchees, and eight guns to march to Jellalabad to bring Futteh Mohammed Khan to reason.

The abovementioned force had changed their ground from Dahmuzzing to Seah Sung on the Jellalabad road,"—*Delhi Gazette, March* 27.

CONVOCATION FOR THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

(*From the Madras Times, March* 26)

THE Convocation of the University of Madras, according to notice, was held yesterday evening (25th March) at the Banqueting Hall. The attendance, though considerable, was not as large as usual, owing perhaps to the new arrangements by which many of the public were excluded for want of tickets and preferred remaining away altogether than waiting for the doors to be thrown open at the last moment.

Precisely at five o'clock the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows entered the Hall where the candidates and those of the public who had obtained admission were already seated. On the entrance of the Senate they were received standing by the audience, who resumed their seats on the Chancellor taking his.

The Chancellor then rose and said:—"This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer Degrees upon the Candidates who in the Examinations recently held for that purpose have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the Registrar read the names of the Candidates approved and recommended by the Examiners for Degrees."

The Registrar next read the Report of the Examiners, which was as follows:—"We, the Examiners, appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same."

The Chancellor.—Let the Candidates stand forward.

The Candidates standing up and advancing before the Chancellor, the following questions were addressed to them, and received the following answers:—

Quest.—Do you sincerely promise and declare that if admitted to the Degree for which you are severally Candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes Members of this University?

Each shall answer.

I do promise.

Quest.—Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of Morality and Sound Learning?

Ans.—I do promise.

Quest.—Do you promise that you will as far as in you lies uphold and advance Social Order and the well-being of your fellow men?

Ans.—I do promise.

Question to the Candidates for the Legal Degree.—Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil duties of the Legal Profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the straight path of its honourable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?

Ans.—I do promise.

Eight Candidates were then presented, six for the Degree of B. A., and two for the Degree of B. L., namely:—

R. Shashadri Iyer, C. Subbo Rayan, P. Kristnasami, M. J. Marydos, T. Murchi Rau, T. Rajaram Row,	Bachelors of Arts of the Second Class, presented by the Principal of the Presidency College.
T. Ramarem, Bachelor of Laws of the Second Class, C. Cundasawmy, Bachelor of Laws of the Third Class,	Presented by the Hon. Justice Halloway.

Each Candidate was in his turn presented with the Diploma by the Chancellor and invested with the Hood by his presenter.

The Degrees were then proclaimed, by order of the Chancellor, by the Registrar and the Record signed by the former.

The following address was then delivered by Sir Adam Bittleston:—

GENTLEMEN,—Graduates of the University of Madras, I crave your attention for a few minutes, whilst in accordance with the rule and practice of this University, and in obedience to the request of the Chancellor, I exhort you to conduct yourselves suitable to the position which you have now attained. That is a position of which you may be justly proud. It is by no slight amount of industry and ability that this distinction can be achieved. It entitles you to, and, I believe, secures for you a high place in the estimation of all your fellow citizens of every rank and race; and it places you on a high advantage ground for the accomplishment of still greater things. I would that I could expect by any words of mine to make you duly sensible of the responsibility which this position brings with it; for the University (I am persuaded) attaches some importance to this part of the day's proceedings. She by no means desires it to be regarded as a mere matter of form. This University, gentlemen, has not, under existing circumstances, the means of exercising any of that domestic discipline, which is a valuable feature of the Collegiate system in some other Universities; nor can she give to her students that kind of moral training which results from the free, social intercourse of a large body of educated youths, living together as one community, and not only prosecuting common studies, and striving after common objects of ambition, but sharing also in common recreations and amusements. But not the less is the University of Madras anxious about the future character and conduct of her sons. She does not confer her degrees upon them without first taking from them a solemn promise by their future lives to justify her choice, and, year by year, as she sends forth new men with her marks of honour into the world, she requires the same exhortation to be addressed to them. She requires them to be told what it is she expects of them, and what is the standard at which she desires them to aim. Bear in mind then, gentlemen, I beg of you, that the reputation, nay the life of your University, depends upon you and upon those who stand in the like relation to her with you. Unless she can point, year after year, to an increasing roll of distinguished names, the names of men who by a career of honourable usefulness have proved, or are proving, themselves benefactors of their country, she fails in her mission. The tree can only be judged by its fruit, and the University must be judged by the character and conduct of her sons. In vain she assumes to raise the standard of education to a high level; in vain she strives to promote sound learning, and to cultivate the growth of public and private virtue, if her graduates do not stand forth conspicuous amongst their fellow countrymen both for learning and for virtue—living epistles read and known of all men—wherein the good effects of their early training are written in most legible characters. As to yourselves, gentlemen, you have now reached a critical period of life, a critical point in your career. You are now exposed to many temptations, which will probably never again attack you with so much force as now, and against which we call upon you to struggle with all your might. Perhaps the worst and strongest of these is the temptation to rest now from your labours, satisfied with what you have already done. It is often said that these educational honours are sought by the youth of this country, not for the honour of them, nor from any love of learning, but for the sake of the appointments and the rupees, which are supposed to follow pretty fast and with tolerable certainty upon the acquisition of a Degree; in fact that the love of money is the moving cause which stimulates the intellectual activity of the Hindoo youth. Many hard things are said about the love of money; and when it is a form of mere selfishness, nothing too hard can be said of it; for all mere selfishness is very hateful; but the desire of wealth, if not too eager, may be rendered blameless or laudable by the motives from which and the purposes for which it is desired; and so, as to the desire for employment, whether in the service of the Government or in any other honourable and useful career, far be it from me to condemn it as a motive of exertion. But of course, gentlemen, it would be lamentable indeed—a very lame and impotent conclusion from all the exertions made on your behalf, if the ambition and the patriotism of the native youth of this country should end at this point, and should be limited to such objects as the possession of subordinate appointments in the service of Government; for then, the University would have practically dwindled into an institution for providing clerks for Government offices. Gentlemen, the University looks to its graduates to refute this aspersion by their conduct. We trust to them to show that they have acquired at least such a taste for learning that the further pursuit of it is no irksome task, but has become to them one of the chief pleasures of life. The busiest man can find some leisure for congenial studies; and even old age delights in "a renewal of acquaintance with the favourite studies and favourite authors of youth." How many illustrations of the truth of this might be quoted from the lives of English Statesmen! Take one of the latest examples. Look at Lord Derby, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, who for more than a quarter of a century has taken an active part, sometimes in the administration of public affairs, always in the busy turmoil of political life, yet has always found leisure to cultivate the classical studies of his youth, and has in his old age given to the world an admirable translation of the *Iliad*, in the preface to which, he assures us, that the task has been his most delightful recreation. These, gentlemen, are the examples which we desire to hold up to our graduates for imitation. How great a triumph it would be for one of you, even though it were the work of a life, to produce a commendable translation in your mother tongue of any one of our great English classics! How signal would be the benefit conferred upon your country! How proud would this University be of your achievements! But on the other hand, gentlemen, this one thing is certain, that you cannot stand still where you are. If you abandon your studies now, you will assuredly this time next year be less worthy of your Degrees than you are now, and the following year less worthy still; and in a few years probably not worthy of those Degrees at all. The very title you have now won may suffice to suggest to you that this is but *a step* in your career, and that unless you are content to retrograde, you must be prepared to make the necessary effort to ensure further progress. Do you remember that Bacon in his "advancement of learning" points out this continual effort at self-improvement as constituting the essential difference between the learned and the unlearned man? He says that learning "disposeth the constitution of the mind not to be fixed or settled in the defects thereof, but still to be capable and susceptible of growth and reformation. For, the unlearned man knows not what it is to descend into himself or to call himself to account, nor the pleasure of that *suavissima vita in dies sentire se fiere meliorem* The good parts he hath, he will learn to show to the full, and use them dexterously, but not much to increase them; the faults he hath he will learn how to hide and colour them, but not much to amend them, like an ill mower that mows on still and never whets his scythe. Whereas, with the learned man, it fares otherwise; that he doth ever intermix the correction and amendment of his mind with the use and employment thereof." Our words then to you, gentlemen, are "Onward and Upward," and permit me to remind you that immediately in front of you there is a height which has never yet been reached,—a prize never yet won by any of your countrymen in this Presidency,—the Degree of M. A. I pause here for a moment to name with the respect which is due to his exalted rank, and still more to his enlightened liberality, one of the fellows of this University; His Highness the First Prince of Travancore, whose public spirit and love of learning have led him to hold out to you an additional inducement to advance to that degree, and whose presence here this day we hail with sincere gratification. But whilst we urge you to further progress, be on your guard, gentlemen, also I pray you—against another temptation to which at your age, and surrounded by admiring friends you are now more than usually exposed—the temptation to think of yourselves more highly than you ought to think. Be not boastful nor too proud of your own doings; bear your success with modesty, which is ever the companion of real merit, and avoid all appearance of arrogance and self-conceit, which are both offensive to others, and injurious to yourselves—serious obstacles in the way of usefulness and self-improvement. To this end it is only necessary that you should "descend into yourselves" as Bacon has it—and call yourselves to an account by comparing the little you know with the much which remains to be known. Depend upon it, you will find cause enough for modesty, as well as for continued and strenuous application. But now, gentlemen, a few words as to your duty towards others. You are well aware that in the matter of national education it is still very early dawn with us in this country. The sun has hardly begun to gild the hill tops—but we desire to see its light and warmth shed into the lowest vallies; and in no way can you so well show how highly and justly you appreciate the real value of the education which you have received, as by endeavouring to extend as far as you can the like advantages to others. This you may do by devoting yourselves directly to the work of teaching as the business of your lives; you may find more lucrative, you can find no nobler, employment; and in the interests of education it is much to be hoped that ere long the inducements to enter upon that career will be greater than they are at present—that the labours of the schoolmaster will be more highly rewarded, and that both in public and private more heed will be given to the injunction of the poet:

> Respect—as is but rational and just—
> The man deemed worthy of so dear a trust.

But, gentlemen, there are other ways also in which the University looks to you for aid in the work to which she is committed. By the excellence of your own lives you may be the teachers of your countrymen; and not only in the circle of your own families, but wherever your influence extends, you are called upon by your words as well as by your deeds to maintain an uncompromising warfare against ignorance and vice in whatever shape they may present themselves; you are bound to use the weapons with which education has armed you, honestly and consistently, for the uprooting of prejudice and the correction of error, wherever and whenever you may encounter them. This is a great responsibility, but it is one from which you cannot escape. Your position as graduates of this University will give weight and influence to your opinions,—whether you desire it or not; and it behoves you therefore to take care that your own opinions upon all the many questions of social and national importance, which must come under your consideration, are formed with a due sense of the responsibility attaching to those, who are guides and leaders of their fellowmen; but if you do act under this sense of responsibility, if you are ever ready to listen to the voice of reason, if you never shut out any light which you can get, if you resort to all the means within your reach for the solution of any difficulties which may occur to you, and if you give the whole mind anxiously and unreservedly to the ascertainment of truth, you may justly hope to arrive at sound conclusions, and feel a reasonable confidence that your influence upon your fellow-countrymen will be honourable to you and beneficial to them. There is no doubt in native society and amongst the masses of the native population, an under current of feelings and opinions about which we know little or nothing. Partially, and but partially, these feelings and opinions find expression through the medium of the Native Press, and thus occasionally they come to light. But the glimpses thus obtained are very far from satisfactory—either as to the course or purity of the stream—which nevertheless is thus carrying health or disease, life or death, into the very heart of the population. Here, then, gentlemen, I think, is a field in which you and such as you may do good and laudable service. Your influence can extend where ours cannot reach, and you may know of evils of which we are ignorant. Gentlemen, I would say in particular, that it belongs to you, and those educated like you, to raise the character of the Native Press, to render it a certain instrument of good instead of a too probable instrument of evil. But it is time that I should say a few words specially to the Bachelors of Law. I infer from the degree which you have chosen that your intention is to devote yourselves to the Law as a profession, and that you desire to serve your country either as advocates or as judges. It would ill-become me, gentlemen, to say anything in disparagement of that choice. It is a profession which holds out to you many substantial rewards; but be assured, it yields its prizes only to those who fairly win them by industry, ability, and integrity. It was a great satisfaction to the judges of the High Court, when they found themselves at liberty to admit the Bachelors of Law of this University to practice generally in that Court, requiring them only at first to devote a short time to the task of making themselves familiar with its practice and procedure; and though this has not hitherto been done at the other Presidencies, we trust to the good conduct of the Vakeels whom we have already admitted, and the advocates and Vakeels whom we may hereafter admit, to justify the step. Gentlemen, in the practice of this profession you must neither forget your duty to your clients nor your duty to yourselves. The one demands of you that you should give to your client the full benefit of your knowledge, experience and judgment, sparing no pains to render these as perfect as you can;—the other demands of you that you should never even from zeal for your client, still less from any motive of self-interest, stoop to any dishonourable or unworthy practices. I am afraid that zeal for the client is not generally in this country a very strong feeling; and it would not, I think, often be sufficient in itself to tempt the practitioner far astray from the right path, as it has sometimes done elsewhere; but alas! the baser motive of self-interest is strong enough everywhere; and in this country, litigation is generally so interwoven with fraud and falsehood, that you will need to be ever on your guard against involving yourselves in any complicity with the misdeeds of your clients. There are, I believe, some persons, who can hardly persuade themselves that the profession of advocacy can ever be consistent with personal honour; but this opinion is probably influenced mainly by a mistaken notion of what the Advocate's duty is, or by the recollection of some particular instance or instances—very rare and quite exceptional—in which the individual advocate has forgotten his duty and abused his privilege. So easy is it, gentlemen, for a very small number of evil-doers to bring discredit on any brotherhood to which they belong. But I am convinced that it is enough to appeal to the character of the English Bar as a body in refutation of the opinion to which I have referred. There is no doubt what the view is which that body now entertains in the advocates' duty. On a recent occasion it was exhibited in a very marked manner. The English Bar were entertaining an illustrious French Advocate, M. Berryer, and in the ancient Hall of the middle Temple there was a very large assembly of English Advocates and Judges to do honour to their guest. Amongst those present was one venerable in age and laden with honours, who had presided in the deliberations of the House of Lords and sat in the chief seat of justice, and who in the midst of a life of marvellous activity both in Parliament and at the Bar, had found time for voluminous authorship in many departments of learning, but in this (as he had on other occasions) he gave expression to a sentiment which met with no response from that great meeting. Not even the admiration and respect felt for Lord Brougham could extract any token of assent to his opinion, when he said that "the first great quality of an Advocate was to reckon everything subordinate to the interests of his client." But when the present Lord Chief Justice of England rose shortly afterwards, and in terms of eloquent indignation repudiated the notion that the Advocate was under any obligation to sacrifice everything to the interests of his client, the Hall rung with cheers, and I cannot do better than read to you the words, which met with such cordial assent:—

"Much as I admire (he said) the great abilities of M. Berryer, to my mind his crowning virtue, as it ought to be that of every Advocate, is, that he has throughout his career conducted his cases with untarnished honour. The arms which an Advocate wields he ought to use as a warrior, not as an assassin. He ought to uphold the interests of his clients *per fas*, but not *per nefas*. He ought to know how to reconcile the interests of his client with the eternal interests of truth and justice."

Act, gentlemen, upon these principles. Remember that your vocation is to aid in the administration of justice, and equally, whether you are Advocates or Judges, let your motto be *Fiat Justitia*. I have already detained you too long, but perhaps I may be excused on this occasion, the last on which our present Chancellor will preside over our meetings, for stepping aside from the direct path of this exhortation, to say that we bid him *Farewell* with great regret, and with a grateful sense of the active and liberal interest which he has manifested in the cause of education during the period of his Governorship. There is, I am persuaded, no man here who will join more heartily than he in the wish with which I now conclude. May your's be that "suavissima vita" which consists mainly in the consciousness of daily growing better, and may the Almighty Ruler of the Universe so guide and prosper all our efforts that the plants of learning and of virtue which we plant, may strike deep into the soil, and grow into healthy and vigorous trees, stretching forth their branches in all directions over the length and breadth of the land, and yielding abundantly all manner of wholesome and pleasant fruit to a nation continually growing in prosperity, happiness and wisdom.

Sir William replied in a few brief but appropriate remarks, and the Convocation was declared to be dissolved.

MR. MASSEY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

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MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(*From the Indian Daily News, March* 26.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1866.

THE Council of the Governor-General met on Saturday last to hear Mr. Massey's financial statement. A large number of gentlemen, both official and non-official, were present in the Council Room on the occasion, and seemed to take great interest in the proceedings.

After His Excellency, the president, had taken his seat, The Hon. Mr. Massey said that the time had arrived for him to lay before the Council the financial results of the year 1864-65, so far as it had been ascertained. The original estimate for that year showed an excess of revenue over expenditure to the extent of £823,888. This would have been a most favourable result if it had been attained, but, unfortunately, circumstances had so changed, that, instead of this surplus of revenue over expenditure of more than eight hundred thousand pounds, the actual result was a deficit of £193,000, making thus a total difference between the estimates and the actual results of the year of nearly a million pounds. This great and unanticipated difference was due to two great causes, one of which was an over-estimate, and the other an under-estimate, the former being an over-estimate as regards the revenue derived from opium, and the latter an under-estimate as regards military expenditure. This expenditure, that is, on account of the army, was under-estimated to the extent of £500,000. The error, however, was not the result of a want of care and providence in the preparing the estimates, but rather one which was the result of circumstances which had subsequently arisen, and which had consequently never been taken into contemplation. One of these causes was the evident increase in the price of provisions, which necessitated an increase in allowances, such as the substitution of full for half batta; and another was the expenditure incurred by the Bhootan war. Revenue side of the estimate, the several items that had been calculated upon had, with the exception of one, increased in regard to the estimate; the result being a total increase of about £350,000. At the same time, however, the one excepted article, which was opium, had fallen off to the extent of £800,000. Putting together therefore this falling off in the opium revenue, and the result of the under calculation in military expenditure, the result would be a deficit of £170,000. If it were necessary to arrive at all the grounds on which the total deficit actually occurred, it would be necessary to go into all the minor particulars of the difference, but this the honourable gentleman did not consider necessary. He would only allude, as he had done, to the military expenditure, and the opium revenue, which if it had maintained the original calculation, would have shown a surplus, although not of £820,000, yet of £640,000, and then proceed to review the financial aspects of the succeeding year, 1865-66, which would terminate on the 30th of April next. It was a year of great vicissitudes, and one abounding with causes of expenditure which would be fresh in the mind of every one. It was, in the first place, the misfortune of his predecessor to find an expenditure greatly in excess of the revenue. He estimated the former in its ordinary particulars at £47,200,000, whereas the latter was reckoned at £46,480,000, the result being that he had to start with a deficit of £700,000. This deficit was too large a one for any financier to meet without resorting to other ways and means, and Sir Charles Trevelyan accordingly resorted to the means which must be in the recollection of all, by which he proposed to raise £300,000 by enhancing certain of the custom-house duties. He, also, in consequence of the increasing charges on account of the D.P.W. proposed to borrow by raising a loan of £1,200,000, it being the opinion of Sir Charles Trevelyan, that the £300,000 of increased revenue, together with the loan, would not only meet the difficulty of a deficit, but also would be available for occasional and extraordinary demands. The result of the financial scheme would have been that, instead of the deficit, there would have been a definite surplus of £800,000. These means, however, by which Sir Charles Trevelyan proposed to meet the difficulty were disallowed by the Home Government, and the revenue accordingly had to fall back on their ordinary resources, giving in all from 46 to 47 millions, the result being that the deficit of £700,000 was inevitable. In the progress of the year, however, it unfortunately appeared that another hundred and seventy thousand pounds would be added to the expenditure, and if to this he added the falling off in the revenue itself, which showed a decrease of £318,000, as well as the original deficit of 700,000, the result would be a total difference £1,188,000,—a truly formidable figure to deal with. This was the state of the revenue of the country at the time, which, had it not been for the fluctuations in opium at the time, would have showed a larger deficit of a million and a quarter. In such a state of things it would have been of course necessary to have recourse to some new and substantial sources of revenue, for it would have been impossible for any financier with the ordinary means at his disposal to be able to carry out the fixed arrangements for the year; but just at this time the very capriciousness to which this difficulty was due as a result, enabled the finances to recover themselves. Opium, which was of the most unstable and capricious sources of revenue, yielded £915,000 more than the estimate. This result was certainly not a very favourable one, when compared with the figures of the deficit, but compared with the prospects that the latter afforded, it might certainly be considered successful and fortunate. The financial result of the year 1865-66 is therefore a deficit of £300,000 on the 30th of April. The honourable gentleman then said that he would proceed to review the estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for the year commencing on the 1st of May next. He wished to practice no mystery, and he would therefore, at once reveal an important secret to the Council, by reading some of the totals of the estimate of revenue and expenditure; the estimated expenditure was £46,820,000, and the estimated revenue £46,750,000, the result being a deficit of £70,000. Now, considering the former aspect of the estimates, the great and progressive increase of charges, and the fact that this year the Government had been deprived of the Income-tax which yielded a revenue to the extent of seven or eight hundred thousand pounds, he did not think that there was much or any reason to despair. The deficit was so small that there did not seem to him to be any reason to be dissatisfied, and although it would certainly have sounded much better if the sum, small as it was, could be placed at the other side of the account, yet it was really not a matter of much moment on what side such a sum fell, and there was no man in the country who would consider such a sum of any great consequence in the estimate. The real and most important question was, whether the country could go on and keep on with such a delicate equilibrium of income and expenditure, and whether it would not be more wise to form other sources of revenue which might be available in any emergency? The answer to such a question, however, depended on a variety of circumstances and considerations. The different heads of revenue, it would be observed, had generally improved, and had shown a general advance, but there was no particular or marked advance amongst them. There was a gradual, and hence a more satisfactory, progression amongst them, but there was no sudden and marked rise or leap which would justly give rise to suspicion, and which would lead a hasty financier to results of a most disastrous nature, but which ought rather to suggest the enquiry as to whether the rise was founded on a natural development of resources, or on some accidental cause. He could confidently tell the Council that the progress he had alluded to was a fair progress and sound, representing in fact the very principle of progression, and he was confident that future years would justify his expectations in this respect. He would now proceed to review the revenue side of the estimate, and compare its chief points with the last ascertained results of the preceding year. With regard to land revenue, as the estimate for 1866-67 stood at £20,250,000 as compared with £20,100,000 for 1865-66, showing an increase of only £150,000. These figures in the estimate had been most carefully examined, and every particular figure scrutinized, as revenue was running so closely upon expenditure. If, as in England, our surplus was reckoned by millions of pounds, the case would be entirely different, as a difference of a few thousand pounds would not much matter, but more caution was exercised against these mistakes here, our means being far more limited. He did not intend that the remark should apply in any way to the English estimates, but he hoped that in the quiet progress of its revenue would soon resemble England, and that a similar future was reserved for it. He would not enter into a minute analysis (as it would unnecessarily occupy the time of the Council), of the reason that existed for adding the £150,000 to the land revenue, but he would say that it was the result of the most careful calculations in which the results of former years had been taken into consideration; these results having completely justified him in making this advance. One small item under the head of land revenue was but of recent origin, and just emerging from obscurity, viz., Forest Revenue. It was nevertheless, however, an item which was susceptible of a very large increase. In 1864-65 the Forest Revenue yielded £150,000, and he calculated on receiving this year about £4[illegible]00. The item was certainly a very small one, but it was open to development, and considering its steady increase, it was looked forward to as one that would form a very respectable source of income. The next figures to which he would allude were those which showed the Abkari Revenue. This yielded in 1864-65 about £2,000,000, and as the causes on which it depended were almost entirely stationary, rendering the differences very nominal, he would place it at the same figure this year also. Then with regard to the Income Tax, all he had to say was that the revenue from this source, which during the preceding year amounted to £1,280,000, had dwindled down to about £10,000. The figure was a very small one indeed, but in the present straightened condition it was something. It exhibited a loss of nearly a million and a quarter which the existing resources had to sustain, the loss not having been repaired by the formation of any new source of revenue. Considering, however, the estimate of the past year, and all the circumstances connected with the closing of this particular means of revenue, he considered that the prospects of the country looked cheering and favourable. The Customs' duties, which were the next items of importance, and which contributed £2,500,000 in 1864-65, and 2¼ millions in 1865-66, gave this year £2,400,000 to swell the revenues. On this subject he would say very little; there was an increase, but it was very slight, owing no doubt to development of commerce in the country not being so rapid as had been anticipated. For the next year, however, he hoped a more decided increase in this respect.

He now came to that source of revenue which was the most distracting that a financier could deal with. The financier who would undertake to estimate this capricious source of revenue looks to the returns of previous years to guide him, but he finds them so irregular, and finds such a want of uniformity amongst them, that, unable to account for the differences, he is left to make a random guess. He was himself indebted to the Government of Bengal for the knowledge he had acquired of the subject, and for the information on which the estimates had been framed. He had been obliged to take the figures furnished by them, as the causes of variation were as much beyond their comprehension as beyond the control of any one else attempting to master the subject, and he was really surprised at the success of the Bengal Government in arriving, with such difficult data, at such very successful and accurate results. In 1864-65 the income under this head amounted to £7,360,000, and during the present year the sum realized was £8,630,000. This very material difference was not attributable to any particular cause that he could assign, but he would mention that the former estimate was framed by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and based on the sale of the three or four preceding months, which happened to be very low. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, however, was good enough to communicate with him on the subject, and suggest that the figures were too low. Sir Charles's estimate returns had been based upon the sale of three or four months, during which time the sales were unfavourable, and he accordingly recommended that the figures should be raised, a recommendation which he, the Hon. Member, had acted upon, and without which he might have had to lay before Council a very considerable deficit. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had also made the observation that it was necessary that the large supplies of opium coming into the market should be regulated, or that the result would be that Sir Charles Trevelyan's figures would most likely prove correct, and he accordingly suggested that the amount of chests brought into the market should be restricted, and also that the quantity of opium grown should in future years be more limited. This course, it was determined, should be adopted, and the immediate result of its adoption was that the opium rose up from Rs. 800 to over a thousand rupees per chest, and has since August last maintained a strong and steady increase. At the last sale the value realized was an average of Rs. 1,478 per chest. The Government of Bengal, under these circumstances, safely puts down the estimate for the coming year at 8¼ millions, or a million in excess of the last year. This estimate is based upon the assumed average rate of Rs. 1,300 per chest, instead of that realized at the last sale. This last increase might have been more, but for the failure of the milder market in Bombay, where instead of a monopoly we have merely a pass duty. The amount expected from the latter Presidency is fixed at two and a half millions. Unfortunately for opium, cotton came in contact with it last year, and the result of the competition was that the former was sacrificed to the latter, and instead of 2½ millions only the half-million was realized. The Bengal opium did far better, showing an excess of £900,000, whereas the Bombay revenue showed a considerable deficiency. As regards the Stamp duties, the estimate shows that in 1865-66 stamps yielded a revenue of £1,970,000, and any great change in regard to the source of income cannot be contemplated. the same amount, nearly two millions, had been entered in the estimate under review. There were several items, the hon. gentleman said, but they were not of sufficient importance to demand especial attention, varying as they did only in insignificant sums, and not illustrating any principle of progress in the finances. It would be idle to speculate on such small differences that these figures showed, and he accordingly would not take up the time of the Council by alluding to them. He would state, however, that the total estimate of revenue during the year 1866-67 had been estimated at £46,750,000.

He would next proceed, the hon. gentleman said, to view the other side of the estimate, that of expenditure. He was almost sorry to say under this head, as under the head of revenue, there was a progress manifest. It was not for him to say whether that increase in expenditure was just or unjust, but of this he would assure the Council, that every figure of it had been jealously watched, and every care taken to keep the expenditure within limits. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, the Council would see that it could not shut its eyes to the increase taking place around them in all matters of expense. The country was growing more prosperous, it was growing more attractive and more appreciated, and the result was that a demand arose for a general increase of salaries, for additional allowances to meet expenses which had considerably risen, and for a general increase of expenditure on a similar scale. Of these several increases in expenditure that had been incurred, the greatest was with the Army, and this was the only subject on which he would comment. The total cost of the Army last year was fixed at £13,180,000, the cost for the present year, notwithstanding a slight reduction, being fixed at almost the same sum, the only difference being about £747. The main causes of this diminution, slight as it was, were the termination of the Bhootan war, and the establishment of peace, and secondly a reduction in the Army; in Madras a regiment had been disbanded, and in Bengal a reduction had been made in the rank and file of some of the cavalry and infantry regiments, a measure which was suggested by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and sanctioned and carried out by the supreme Government. His hon. friend, the Commander-in-Chief, would no doubt explain the circumstances under which these reductions were recommended and made. A reduction of the army, more especially in the country, was a matter of the gravest importance, and should not be carried into effect with purely financial intentions, but he knew that this was not the object in this case. It would be a most dangerous thing to reduce an army merely to show a few favourable figures on a day like that, but he was aware that there were other circumstances that justified His Excellency in making a recommendation that was a boon to the country, and for which he tendered him his thanks. What was done, had been done on sound and wise political grounds, which would bear no dispute, but notwithstanding this, the result so far had been a serious one. The year 1864-65 was, as he had shown, a year of deficit, and so he believed would be the current year also. In point of fact the year 1862-63 was the last year on which a surplus was declared. In 1863-64 there was a nominal surplus of £178,000, but he considered that this sum should not be looked upon as a surplus, inasmuch as a surplus in regard to an expenditure of 40 millions should be a substantial sum expressive of distinct and decided increase of revenue over expenditure. With this view he considered that the year 1862-63 was the last year of a surplus. That year, however, was an exceptional one. It was the first year showing the result of the newly introduced financial operations that came into effect after the disordered state of the finances in the disastrous times of 1859 and 1860. It then became necessary to deal with the financial system in, as it was actually the time when that system was being re-constructed. Since 1859-60 there were considerable reductions. The Army was reduced from 21 to 12½ millions, because those disastrous times which necessitated such a large army had passed away. The civil expenditure was also reduced by 1½ million; the salt and stamp duties were increased, and the income tax imposed. Owing to one of the vagaries of the Opium Revenue also the actual revenue was 1½ million in excess of the estimate. The result of all this was that there existed a surplus of £1,800,000, and his predecessor declared that the reign of deficit had ceased, and that of surplus commenced. The Secretary of State, however, reduced this surplus on a principle of adjustment of accounts which, whether right or wrong, had never before existed in Indian Finance, but nevertheless a surplus did exist. Instead of the expectations of my predecessor being, however, realized, he had now to show the Council a deficit, and the question consequently arose whether to meet this deficit expenditure was to be reduced or new taxation incurred? Before answering this question, however, he would first take a general review of Indian finance during the past four or five years. To commence with 1863-64, it will be seen that the expenditure in that year was 44½ millions. In 1864-65 it was 45¾ millions; for the year 1866-67 it has been fixed at 47½ millions, showing thus an increase in three years of three millions. Now if this ratio of expenditure continues to exist, it seems scarcely possible that the resources will be able to meet it. The increase is a sure and steady one, not one of enormous advance, but both in expenditure as in revenue the increase was an ordinary and steady one. Its nature was this. It was partly attributable to a necessary increase of establishment. £200,000 showed the cost of collection on account of Land Revenue, Forest Dues, and Abkaree. Then, again, there had been a large increase on account of the revision of the Land Settlement in other than the perpetually settled districts. This expenditure could scarcely recur, while there was every reason to expect that the outlay would lead to a very large increase of revenue, not by ill-founded or rash assessment, but from what the land could fairly yield. In the case of Oudh alone, which had been recently re-settled, the land revenue had been increased by £340,000. A portion of the increased outlay is thus due to land and a portion to the new department of Forests. There is, again, a new charge of £100,000 in respect of Telegraphs, which has been rendered necessary by the increased demand for facilitating communication. Another form of undertaking that cannot be neglected is the extension of Railways, the charges upon which once met will not recur. These will surely pay. Another charge is in connection with the steady advance of expenditure in the D. P. W., representing undertakings of a remunerative character. The charges under Law and Justice and Police showed an increase of £200,000, and these, though not financially encouraging, represent the general progress of the country. There is another charge of £100,000 in a Department which he was sure no one here would like to see reduced, viz., the Educational Department. In the Medical Department we have an increase of £40,000. The charge for Medical stores has also been a heavy one. The expenses on account of the Army had increased by £400,000, attributable to the war in Bhootan, which, although unaccompanied by anything like military glitter, has nevertheless to be paid for as a war. A part of our arrangements made for Bhootan will be a permanent charge. To state briefly, he might say that since 1863-64, the revenue has exhibited a steady improvement, with the exception of the customs, which have diminished, in consequence of the derangement of the trade in Lancashire, owing to the cessation of the American war. But in order not to detain the Council, he would now proceed to give the totals. In 1863-64 the revenue was £44,600,000; in 1864-65, the last year of the Income tax, it was £45,000,000 including £380,000 increase on Opium, whilst in 1866-67 it has been fixed at 47 millions. Ordinarily speaking, the income keeps pace with the expenditure, and in order, therefore, to make both ends meet, we are compelled to rely on that most capricious and unsatisfactory of all sources of revenue, viz., Opium. It is always wise to rely on sources of revenue which have not been disturbed by exceptional causes. For the last three years there has been an average difference in the income derived from Opium of £100,000. On the other side of the account is the greatly disturbing element of the charge on account of the D. P. W. Over Opium we have little or no control, over the other we have an almost absolute command, and if data are required for the creation of an estimate, it is absolutely necessary that we should be its masters. It is idle to say that the erection of a Barrack, Church, Dawk, or Road, cannot be postponed. No system has ever submitted to the tyranny exercised over our finances, by this great vote for the Public Works. It is quite possible to adjust this vote so as to make it compensate for the fluctuations in the Opium revenue. Let us now take the actual returns of Opium. In 1860-61, they were £6,300,000, in 1861-62, there was an increase of £1,700,000, bringing the revenue up to 8 millions, in 1862-63, there was a falling off of 2 millions, and in 1863-64 there was again an increase of £116,000. Taking the average of the four years the income derived from this source was seven millions. You may always square expenditure with revenue by not spending money that you have not got. He did not say that they could harmonise and settle all points, but we have here a means of rectification and balance which we are bound to use.

The question now rises, what shall we do with our deficit? If we had no other resource to fall back upon, it would be necessary to consider how far we might have recourse to new and searching taxation, fortunately we have an element of adjustment in our cash balances. It has been held necessary to maintain, scattered over the land, a great many treasuries, for which might properly be substituted a few large treasuries at the great centres of population. The system has worked waste, and with our Railroads, we can afford to dispense with many treasuries, and their establishments, and so reduce the cash balances. The balances as estimated for 1864-65 were £11,417,000, but at its close, they stood at £12,613,000. When estimated for 1865-66 by Sir Charles Trevelyan, they appeared at £10,860,000, whilst an estimate framed on the receipts for the past nine or ten months, gives £12,850,000 for the year. This result is due mainly to the development of the Railway system, and also to another cause to which he was sorry to refer. Sir Charles Trevelyan showed a sum of 1½ million, of which, however, only £930 000 were raised from Opium. He would not conceal from the Council that had the Secretary of State refrained from appropriating the sum of £800,000 on account of Home charges for the troops on the India Establishments, the deficit for this year would not have existed. We require then 10 millions to work the Government of this country, and, situated as we are here, it is not safe that we should go without a reserve fund We require a million more to be available at any moment for any exigencies that may arise. All beyond that is locked up in our cash balances, and has been retained on principles entirely repugnant to every dictum of political economy, and on principles as senseless as those which induce the natives to secrete their wealth in the earth. These cash balances ought to be applied to any or every purpose to which capital can fairly be appropriated, such as extinction of debt, or the carrying out of such public works as should be paid for by capital instead of revenue.

From what he had said it is plain that we contemplate no fresh taxation this year, but he could only answer for this year. He held that premature taxation is pusillanimous, and that at present there is no cause for apprehension on the score of our finances. Should, however, such an event occur as that the revenue should fall short, and the cash balances sink below their ordinary level, we must be prepared to fall back at once on new taxation, such as the re-imposition of the Income tax upon a new and better constructed system, a system which should make the tax fall heaviest on those who are best able to pay, and not allow them to escape, as they did when it was last imposed. Another method by which the finances can be recruited is by calling on the Local Governments to relieve the Supreme Government of charges for purely local objects. The receipts, on account of local funds in 1864-65, amounted to 2½ millions, and was estimated in 1865-66 at £2,320,000. He refused to believe that the capacity of the community to contribute to local funds is measured by so insignificant a sum. In England the revenue is 70 millions, and the people raise 11 millions more for local purposes. He did not expect the Local Governments could do as well, but he did believe that the disproportion can be reduced, and he candidly looked to the various subordinate Governments and administrations to relieve Government of its burden by local taxation. No plan in connection with this subject has yet been matured. Adverting once more to the D. P. W. it is clear that irrigation works will soon begin to pay.

It was his belief with regard to the Godavery, Ganges, and Baree Doab Canals, that they would render a profitable return, and suggested that the available surplus of the cash balances should be invested in such works. As regards the question of the agency by which they should be conducted, he saw no reason why private Joint Stock Companies should not be allowed to enter the field. The question was one which affected the lives and health of the people, and was not one of mere financial relief only. He was not surprised at the reluctance with which the 5 per cent. loan was taken up by native merchants, but he looked for a large influx of native capital to these more attractive forms of investment. No provision had been made in the Budget for these works, because whatever outlay may be incurred in this direction, it could not possibly exceed £300,000. He next passed on to state his intention to introduce a Bill to equalize the price of salt in Madras and Bombay. His predecessor, he said, had hoped to raise a revenue of Rs. 2 a maund on saltpetre; he had been disappointed, but he, Mr. Massey, believed that saltpetre was not now in as desperate a condition as had been alleged. Competition with the artificial article had materially affected it. He would reduce the tax from a rupee a maund to a duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, to bring it up from its depression. He thought that the whole subject of customs' duties required revision, classification and consolidation. He would make no change this year; but another year would he hoped witness the removal of many incongruities.

The Bill above alluded to was then introduced.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowie then said that he expressed his belief on this occasion, as he did on a former, that the proper mode of carrying on the operations of the Department Public Works was by raising loans, in the same manner that the municipality did. As regards the estimate itself he considered it to be a most favourable one, and he was glad to perceive that other methods were being resorted to in preference to increased taxation to make the revenue and expenditure square. He had also to propose an amendment, which was that the duty on saltpetre be totally abolished instead of reduced.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then addressed the Council He said it was at most times unusual for one who stands at the head of a large executive branch of the Government to take an opportunity to justify certain recommendations and measures it had come within his province to make, but he had alway held that general, on all such subjects, reticence was of no advantage, and as he had been invited by his hon. friend to offer an explanation, he would proceed to do so. With regard to the advice he had offered for reduction in the Army, he said that when he first arrived here and the policy of the reduction of the Army was under consideration, it appeared to him, when he gave his attention to the subject, that the best plan would be to operate on the rank and file of the army so as not to take away the idea of strength from the surrounding population. The strategetical facts of the country as compared with former days were greatly improved; the presidencies formerly were as much separated from one another as Bengal was from England. Now a Regiment arrives here in Calcutta and is comfortably housed in a week subsequently at Agra. In the late Bhootan campaign an illustration occurred of this facility of locomotion. He (His Excellency) declined to allow the British troops to proceed to the Dooars until the unfavourable portion of the year had passed away, notwithstanding the pressure put upon him. But even this delay proved of no disadvantage, for the troops arrived at Bhootan just in proper time and accomplished the end that was desired. With these facts in remembrance he believed that the small reduction that had been effected in the army was quite justifiable, and that the reduction had been effected in the wisest manner.

He had just alluded to the Bhootan war, and in doing so, he was desirous of referring to the extraordinary misapprehension that existed in the public mind, that the English name had been disgraced by the terms on which peace had been entered into with the Bhooteas. The miserable people against whom the British had been at war, had been punished most severely by the annexation of the Dooars, and it would have been cruelty if, after the punishments they had received, they were to be still further oppressed. The war which to us seemed nothing more than a miserable skirmish was to them a great war in which they sustained severe losses, and it seemed to him that the British nation did perfectly right in not carrying on a petty war of invasion, but in going up, and taking a certain point and remaining there until the magnificent momentum of the empire compelled the conquered to sue for terms of peace. As a soldier and as a statesman he rejoiced in the termination of the war, without any further aggressive action, and without any stricter terms than those on which peace had been obtained.

As regards Military Expenditure, His Excellency said that the expenses of the army as well as of the civil power had a tendency to rise. The increased demands of the State, Education, short enlistment, the several other openings in life which now invite the soldier, the rise in prices, which to his own knowledge had often given him great pain to witness, had all, notwithstanding that they had been met most liberally, the effect of increasing the expenditure. With regard to military public works, it was his belief that a great part of the money was expended on repairs to temporary buildings. If there were less temporary buildings there would be a decrease in expenditure. There did really exist an absolute necessity for military buildings, for we knew that there were barracks in Bengal to this day unfit for habitation by troops. Whatever might fall in the price of opium, he hoped the barracks would rise.

One other subject to which he would refer was the strength of the native army. The public prints at home had made it appear that there were no less than 300,000 men in the native army. This, however, was not the case; the number was as follows:—

		In 1856.	In 1866.
Bengal	...	160,129	61,499
Madras	...	57,000	33,000
Bombay	...	39,000	25,000

In conclusion, His Excellency expressed the satisfaction with which Government viewed the services afforded by the various military departments, and the action and advice which they had always so readily rendered.

The Hon. Mr. Massey then brought forward a Bill to reduce the duty on saltpetre to 3 per cent, *ad valorem*, and a Bill to raise the duty on salt in the Madras Presidency, so to equalize it to the Bombay duty on the same article.

Mr. Cowie here brought forward his amendment as regards saltpetre, but as Mr. Massey explained that the reduction was experimental, and that next year the subject would again be taken into consideration, he withdrew it. Mr. Massey's bill was then passed.

General Abstract of the Revenues and Receipts, and of the Expenditure of India, for the Year from 1*st May* 1866 *to* 30*th April* 1867.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	Actual 1864-65.	Budget Estimate 1865-66.	Regular Estimate 1865-66.	Budget Estimate 1866-67.
	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue ...	20,095,061	20,217,495	20,066,200	20,254,300
Tributes and Contributions from Native States ...	681,144	722,350	690,600	683,750
Forest ...	351,757	383,000	414,300	462,740
Abkaree (Excise) ...	2,224,036	2,335,320	2,271,700	2,309,000
Income Tax ...	1,281,817	551,140	671,900	10,000
Customs ...	2,296,929	2,521,280	2,384,700	2,414,100
Salt ...	5,523,584	5,782,880	5,396,200	5,533,260
Opium ...	7,361,405	7,723,600	8,638,800	8,500,000
Stamps ...	1,972,098	2,058,500	2,024,900	2,000,660
Mint ...	377,859	461,640	428,500	40[illegible],800
Post Office ...	362,333	370,180	357,450	391,220
Telegraph ...	99,099	190,350	124,950	183,880
Law and Justice ...	527,830	616,104	585,600	645,700
Police ...	148,166	223,590	182,600	236,900
Marine ...	308,095	225,630	237,900	263,700
Education ...	50,353	53,625	55,300	59,150
Interest ...	247,624	232,401	239,200	255,840
Miscellaneous ...	419,467	359,675	565,600	400,000
Army ...	735,567	850,000	678,740	760,000
Public Works ...	588,673	1,000,000	1,016,400	978,800
	45,652,897	46,878,760	47,041,540	46,752,800
Deficit ...	193,520	325,690	335,947	72,800
Total £	45,846,417	47,204,450	47,377,487	46,825,600

EXPENDITURE.	Actual 1864-65.	Budget Estimate 1865-66.	Regular Estimate 1865-66.	Budget Estimate 1866-67.
CIVIL:—	£	£	£	£
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt. ...	2,963,901	2,703,130	2,725,053	2,725,410
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts. ...	297,360	498,690	526,108	461,830
Allowances, Refunds & Drawbacks ...	257,513	242,960	418,730	248,720
Land Revenue ...	1,903,292	2,044,626	2,008,225	2,058,570
Forest ...	187,321	251,991	248,989	300,450
Abkaree (Excise) ...	228,090	250,822	267,721	237,200
Income Tax. ...	35,065	18,281	15,372	...
Customs ...	207,064	190,624	195,157	197,950
Salt ...	313,404	342,613	345,463	344,240
Opium ...	2,368,666	1,946,479	1,935,670	1,762,940
Stamps ...	77,581	82,924	81,471	86,990
Mint ...	157,468	122,404	151,609	139,609
Post Office ...	426,456	425,925	432,886	455,830
Telegraph. ...	261,028	434,992	351,698	406,840
Allowances to District and Village Officers ...	595,094	533,240	410,496	414,010
Administration and Public Departments ...	985,983	1,071,880	1,080,310	1,066,730
Law and Justice ...	2,243,065	2,484,309	2,430,018	2,607,790
Police ...	2,361,011	2,436,836	2,398,770	2,435,380
Marine ...	571,627	522,291	536,495	469,690
Education, Science, and Art. ...	530,249	619,889	660,549	763,230
Ecclesiastical ...	148,854	156,678	159,724	159,160
Medical Services ...	245,680	285,688	281,888	308,440
Stationery and Printing ...	123,346	148,902	139,064	154,580
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services. ...	240,648	198,157	192,363	201,720
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,675,037	1,685,109	1,910,542	1,896,540
Miscellaneous ...	402,066	352,147	387,373	362,700
Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.	909,425	665,147	686,626	679,240
Army ...	13,181,957	13,406,427	13,568,630	13,181,210
Public Works:—				
Public Works ...	4,329,726	5,376,509	4,774,540	5,770,000
Supervision, and cost of Land for Railways...	394,846	207,425	346,920	391,600
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions...	146,048	171,215	121,240	233,130
Income Tax Grant. ...	250,000	110,000	110,000	...
	39,018,871	39,998,310	39,908,700	40,521,720
Expenditure in England heretofore included in the Indian Accounts, viz:— Stores ...	433,349	488,750	1,071,570	748,350
	39,452,220	40,487,060	40,980,270	41,270,070
Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital less net Traffic Receipts ...	1,591,797	1,234,000	1,063,000	533,330
	41,044,017	41,721,060	42,043,270	41,803,400
Net Expenditure in England (Home Charges) ...	4,802,400	5,483,390	5,334,217	5,022,200
Total... ...£	45,846,417	47,204,450	47,377,487	46,825,600

LOCAL FUNDS.

	Balance on 1st May 1864.	RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.			BALANCE ON		
		1864-65 Actuals.	1865-66 Estimated.	1866-67 Estimated.	1864-65 Actuals.	1865-66 Estimated.	1866-67 Estimated.	30th April 1865.	30th April 1866.	30th April 1867.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Govt. of India ...	12,493	13,504	12,273	15,557	15,834	12,606	15,401	10,163	9,830	9,986
Oudh. ...	104,212	119,054	102,700	102,700	130,852	100,300	100,300	92,414	91,814	97,214
Central Provinces..	57,027	144,435	94,648	140,200	142,993	99,774	133,700	58,469	53,343	59,843
British Burmah ...	63,461	85,538	84,540	78,493	74,888	41,060	92,340	74,111	117,591	103,744
East and West Berar	72,691	99,082	84,614	108,056	117,001	97,604	121,425	54,772	41,782	28,418
Bengal ...	331,472	504,524	480,586	505,999	706,451	603,072	524,398	129,545	7,059	Deficit 11,340
N. W. Provinces ...	278,227	524,447	498,595	559,665	502,291	521,607	587,200	300,383	277,370	249,836
Punjaub ...	184,219	257,481	240,171	225,793	260,055	289,322	292,658	181,645	182,494	65,629
Madras ...	96,776	172,699	158,133	175,592	146,218	185,472	198,236	123,257	95,918	73,274
Bombay ...	426,037	530,395	378,107	416,974	235,744	350,396	306,320	720,688	748,109	859,053
Total... ...	1,626,615	2,451,159	2,134,367	2,329,029	2,332,327	2,301,213	2,371,978	1,7[illegible]5,447	1,578,631	1,535,652

Statement of Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries, on the 30*th April* 1867.

RECEIPTS IN INDIA IN 1866-67.	Budget Estimate.	DISBURSEMENTS IN INDIA IN 1866-67.	Budget Estimate.
	£		£
Revenues ...	46,752,800	Expenditure in India ...	41,270,070
Debt (Receipts on account of) ...	11,149,240	Deduct— Stores from England, &c., included in above ...	868,751
Recoveries in India of Payments in England:— Funds, Family Remittances, &c. ...	1,494,249		40,401,319
Net Railway Earnings ...	2,566,667	Debt (Payments on account of) ...	10,512,203
Estimated Cash Balance on the 30th April 1866 ...	12,859,366	Payments in India on account of England:— Railways ... Irrigation and Canal Company ... Other Payments ...	5,131,042 32,000 199,360
		Remittances in England on account of Payments for India:— Guaranteed Railway Interest ... Other Payments ...	3,100,000 4,839,630
		Unadjusted amount between Presidency and Presidency ...	100,000
		Estimated Cash Balance on the 30th April 1867 ...	10,506,650
	£ 71,822,322		£ 71,822,322

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BANKS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.

DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.— *Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.
DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... 4 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „
No Interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above [illegible] by special arrangement.
Deposits [for a longer] period than 12 months, will be received by the [Corporation on] terms which may be arranged on application to [the Agent].
[illegible] AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
[illegible] with the Corporation for safe custody free of [charge, Gov]ernment and other Securities and Bank and other [illegible] Certificates.
Interest [and Divide]nds will be collected on the same, free of charge [if remit]ted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a commission of ½ per cent. will be made.
On sales [or purchase] of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivery [of] Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 1d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0¼d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0¼d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 15/16d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ on Demand „ 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11¾d.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „ „
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 „ ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
3 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
2 „ ... ... 2s. 0¼d. „
1 „ ... ... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand 2s. 0d. „
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 19th February 1866

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हींदुस्टान, चना, अड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up..................................£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund............................ 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND..........The National Bank.
THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on The Banks of England, or Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865. H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.... J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.
The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ „
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the Delicate.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution—the damp, cold days of the autumn and winter, or the keen, dry easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and desponding that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed suffering may be spared, and life saved.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. „ Demand .... }
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0¼d.
Do. Ireland „ .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. „
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).
Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantrey House, Berk
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.) Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 5000 rupees unless by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ...... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.................. 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
2 do do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
1 do do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. „
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of [illegible] or other [illegible] custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares, of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchundrajee, Esq.
Shet Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months.................. 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „
And for longer periods according to special agreement.
LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.
EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.
COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c., for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, (for six months, from 15th April next), an upper-storied airy BUNGALOW, in a fine position on Malabar Hill, facing the sea, furnished or unfurnished, fit for a Family or three Bachelors. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large newly-built upper-storied, airy BUNGALOW in Mazagon, near the Gunpowder Works, fit for a large Family or a Hotel. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), two comfortable BUNGALOWS, in a fine open position at Chinchpoogly. Rent reasonable. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the office premises at present occupied by Messrs. R. BELL, MILLER & Co. in Military Square, from 1st May to 31st October next, at Rs. 200 per month. Apply to COUPLAND & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

THREE HOUSES TO LET at Middle Colaba. For farther particulars apply to No. 33, Middle Colaba, K. R. COLAH.
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the "HILL SIDE," now in occupation of E. HEYCOCK, Esquire. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, an airy and commodious Upper Storey BUNGALOW, with Outhouses, situated at Back Bay, near the Marine Lines, and now occupied by Messrs. J. and W. Watson & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. M. E. Meherjee & Co, No. 2, Forbes Street.
SORABJEE PALLONJEE MEHERJEE.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

TO LET, HOUSE No. 8, Church Gate Street; LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; and EWART'S LODGE, at Matheran. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 21st March 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) 1st and 3rd Floor of the HOUSE in No. 9, Hornby Row, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO LET, the DWELLING HOUSE situated at Colaba, next to the Gun Carriage Factory. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Apollo Street, Fort.
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.

TO LET, from 1st June 1866, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, at present occupied by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. For particulars apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET, from the 1st May 1866, the premises called "Clare Hall" at Byculla, a property applied for "Vukhuf" (charitable) purposes, now in the occupation of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, the Proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel. For particulars apply to H. H. AGA KHAN'S KARBAREES.
Mazagon, Love Lane, 1st February 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts	in Case of	....	1 doz. each.
Do. ...Pints	do.	....	3 „
MOSELLE ....Quarts	do.	....	1 „
Do. ...Pints	do.	....	3 „
HOCK..........(Hockheimer)	Quarts. do	..	1 „
Do........(Marcobrunner)	Qts. do...		1 „
Do........(Johannisberg)	Qts. do...		1 „
BRANDY	....		1 „
CLARET ....(St. Julien)	....		3 „
Do. ....(Larose)	....		3 „
EAU DE COLOGNE	....		6 Bottles in a Case.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16 per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	„ 15 „
Do Do	„ 13 „
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	„ 38 „
PORT (Carbonell's)	„ 32 „
SHERRY do.	„ 32 „
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	„ 30 „
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen ...	„ 30 per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	„ 30 „

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27 per Doz.
Do. do.	29 „
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27 „
„ „ 2 „ pts.	14 „
Old Tom	Rs. 20 „

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.'s Stocks of the above, although much diminished by the large and continued demand, still include the following:—
CHAMPAGNE, third quality. A wonderful Wine at the price (Rs. 26). It is recommended as thoroughly good and wholesome, to the many in this country, who, under medical advice, drink no Wine but Champagne.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, first and second qualities. Wines of unquestionable excellence.
AMONTILLADO SHERRY.—A small quantity of this exquisite fluid still available (Rs. 36.)
WHITE SEAL SHERRY.—The surprising quality of this, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s cheapest Sherry, will show consumers the class of Wines in which that House deals (Rs. 20.)
PORTS.—The quality of these Wines has afforded felicitation both to purchasers and sellers (Rs. 28 and Rs. 24.)
BRANDIES.—The stock of the Rs. 33 quality being small, Consumers are recommended the Yellow and White Seals (Rs. 28 and 22) which almost vie with the first in delicacy.
OLD-TOM, and the other Spirits are such as only Messrs. C. P. & Co. know how to select.
LIQUEURS.—These may be heard of from any connoisseur of this city.
Price list on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Green Seal ...	33
Do. Vino Fino ...	39
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	38
Claret Light Capsule...	15
Do. Yellow Seal...	28
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	32
Port, Black Seal ...	25
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...	34
Do. Brand a Crown...	24
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts...	36
Do. Pints...	19
Claret Light Capsule...	Rs. 15
Do. do. Pints...	8

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

FOR SALE.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS, —Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.
Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—From the 1st of April, Messrs. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co. will remove from No 2, Forbes Street, to No. 7, Church Gate Street, Ground Floor. Constituents both in Town and Up-country, will please observe the change of premises where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1866. 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY· 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

	Rs.	a.
The Competition-Wallah. By G. O. Trevelyan...	4	8
Humorous Poems. By Oliver Wendell Holmes ...	1	8
Captain Gronow's Last Recollections, &c... ...	3	12
English Travellers and Italian Brigands; a Narrative of Capture and Captivity. 2 vols. By W. J. C. Moens...	15	12
The Horse. By W. Youatt. With a Treatise on Draught. New revised and enlarged edition, 1866. By W. Watson, M. R. C. V. S...	10	0
The Treasury of Botany: a Popular Dictionary of the Vegetable Kingdom, &c. 2 vols. Illustrated. By John Lindley and Thos. Moore.	15	0
The Statesman's Year Book for 1866.	8	0
The Song Book. Words and Tunes from the best Poets and Musicians. Selected and arranged by John Hullah, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London.	3	12
Bhootan and the Story of the Dooar War, &c. &c. By Dr. Rennie, 20th Hussars... ...	9	0
Notes on Cholera; its Nature and Treatment. By G. Johnson, M. D.	2	12
The Sunny South; or the Battle on the Bosphorus...	1	8
The History and Principles of Banking; the Laws of the Currency, &c. By the late J. W. Gilbart, F. R. S., (vol. 4 of the Series)... ...	10	8
Ten Years in Sarawak. 2 vols. By C. Brooke, Tuan Muda. With an introduction by H. H. the Rajah Sir Jas. Brooke	18	12
A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe. By J. Macgregor, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge	3	12
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope ...	1	8
Castaway on the Auckland Isles: a Narrative of the Wreck of the *Grafton*, and of the Escape of the Crew after twenty months' suffering. From the Private Journal of Captain T. Musgrave. With some account of the Aucklands, by J. J. Shillinglaw...	3	12
London Labour, &c. Vol. 3—Condition and Earnings of Those that Will Work, Cannot Work, and Will Not Work. By H. Mayhew	3	8
Carpenter's New Naval and Military Song Book ...	2	0
Ditto separate, in paper boards. Each ...	0	12
Debrett's Peerage for 1866. Illustrated ...	5	4
——————Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons for 1866. Illustrated	5	4
The Season Ticket. By Sam Slick	1	8
A Practical Guide for British Shipmasters to United States Ports. By P. Edwards, H. M. Vice-Consul at New York	6	8
Scott's Bride of Lammermoor. 2 vols. Illustrated...	7	0
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Livingstone's The Zambesi and its Tributaries, &c ..	15	12
Recreations of a Country Parson. First Series. Illustd.	9	8
Timbs's Club Life in London. 2 vols. ...	15	12
Dr. Rennie's Peking and the Pekingese. 2 vols. ...	18	0
Smith's Wealth of Nations. By J R. McCulloch. ...	12	0
Essays and Sketches. By Cuthbert Bede. ...	5	12
Adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha. With 100 illustrations by A. R. Houghton, engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Elegantly bound and gilt. ...	9	8
Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 31, interleaved blotting paper.	2	0
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Letts's Scribbling Diary, No. 34, interleaved blotting paper.	1	4
Photographic News Almanac, 1866.	0	12
Christy Minstrels' Songs. Complete in 1 vol. ...	8	4
Sir W. Scott's Quentin Durward, Ivanhoe, and Kenilworth. Each	0	12
Beeton's Book of Jokes	0	12
Smith's Common Words with Curious Derivations ...	2	12
Artemus Ward: his Book	0	12
——————among the Mormons	0	12
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures	0	12
Bow Bells. Vol. 3. New Series	5	0
Illustrated London News. Vol. 47, July to Dec. ...	14	8
—————— Times. Vol. 7, July to Dec. ...	10	0
The Works of Shakespeare. Crown edn ...	3	0
Cowper's Poetical Works. Illustrated by H. Cameron	3	12
Wordsworth's ditto. Illustrated by K. Halswelle...	3	12
Byron's ditto. Illustrated... ...	3	12

15th March, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

USEFUL BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code ..	Rs. 14	8
Williams's The Indian Insolvent Act ...	5	0
Hazelgrove's Vocabulary of Names of Military Stores, &c.	3	0
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs (The best book extant on Diseases of Horses in India, and their Treatment)	12	8
Hull on Coffee Cultivation in India	6	0
Shortt on ditto ditto	4	8
Hints on ditto (from Bombay Miscellany.)...	1	0
The Planter's Manual	3	8
Tea Cultivation in India	3	8
A Guide to Mahabuleshwar	2	0
A Pocket Ready Reckoner, for calculating Wages and Exchanges	4	8

15th March 1866. CHESSION & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.
George Durrant, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.
C. E. Tuck, Esq.
D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
W. R. Clarke, Esq.
G. E. Simpson, Esq.
C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, *Pall Mall, East.*
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
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George H. Barnett, Esq.
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Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, Esq., M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	31	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.
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DAVID POWELL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
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JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
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THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras..................Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta .... „ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong .... „ DENT & Co.
Shanghai .... „ DENT & Co.
Mauritius .... „ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne .... „ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ...... „ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... „ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide .... „ ELDER & Co.
Sydney .... „ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin............ „ DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd proximo a quantity of Mustard, Champaigne, Cider, Port Wine, Gin, Pictures, Chairs, Mirrors, Envelopes, also a few dozens Navy Caps, French Peak Braided and Corded Caps, mixed Tweed Caps, Hats, Parasols, Paper Collars, Flannel Shirts, Matches, Lockets, Wall Papers, &c.
Ex-"PLANET."
Just landed and exposed for sale, an invoice of superior Brown Holand, Drill, Flannel, Drab Hats, Alma and Navy Caps, French Peak Braided Caps, and Corded Bands, Cloth, Balmorals, Tweed, and Blue Velvet Caps, Black and Corded Band Caps, Westend Felt Hats, Mixed Tweed Hats, Regent Ties, Brother Sam Scarfs, Wool Shirts, Washing Ties, Eurekas, Roman Scarfs, Seamless ½ Hose, Linen Collars, Parasols, Sun Shades, assorted Pekins' Carriage Sun Shades, Paper Collars, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.
Extensive Brick Fields with Machinery and Buildings, now on the ground situated at Salsette, well worth the attention of Contractors and Building Companies. For particulars as to conditions of sale, &c., apply to the undersigned.
The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.
One thoroughly and completely appointed Park Phaeton with Grey Arab Horse, Silver Plated Harness, &c., &c., Rs. 1,400.
One Shigram in good working order, Horse warranted and in first class condition, also lamps, Silver Plated Harness, and all appartenances, Rs. 1,000.
A Child's Pony in excellent condition. Rs. 50.
The above may be seen on giving one hour's notice.

ON COMMISSION.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies by Sprague, of Finsbury, London.
By the same maker as the above one handsome Cottage Piano with all the latest improvements.
One Mahogany square Pianoforte, by Messrs. Ivory and Prangley, sole makers of the Patent Grand Lever Key.
A few dozens Firth and Sturdey's Brandy, highly recommended.
JOHNSTON & Co.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist; an Invoice of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, single and double plated Mounted Harness; an Invoice of fine Engravings and Pictures in Maple and Gilt frames, subjects as follows:—"Childs" and Morning Prayers, the Household, the Bridal Morn, the Maid and the Magpie, the Successful Deerstalkers, Trial of Lord Russell, Highland Drover, Departure for the South, the Peninsular and Waterloo Heroes, Opening of the Great Exhibition, Cricket Match, Weighing the Deer, Deerstalkers Returning, the Duet, Waiting for the Deer to rise, Feeding the Horse, the First Reformers, Trial of King Charles the First, Canterbury Pilgrims, John Knox, Viscount Hardinge, the Salutation, Bolton Abbey, and other subjects; also an invoice of about 200 Colored Pictures in gilt frames, comprising a number of choice and interesting subjects—10 four, six and eight light cutglass Hanging Chandliers, a few pairs of Cutglass Table Candelabras, Musical boxes.
AT 1 P. M.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
Blackwood Large Press with 3 Slides.
Large and Small Screw Jacks.
Levelling and Plain Table, Slip Compass, Stereoscopic and Smaller Cameras, Lens, Drainage Level, Cycascopes, Hammers of sizes, Files of sizes, Photographic Paper, Lanterns, Stereoscopic Views, Photographic frames of sizes, Cotton Parasols, Corduroy, Black Lace Braces, Ribbons, Neck Ties, Cotton Gloves, Plated and G. S. Tea, Dessert, Table, and Gravy Spoons and Soup Ladles.
On account and risk of Purshotum Odhowjee Leladhur Odhowjee:—
6 Bales Grey Shirtings 6 lb., 40 inches.
On account and risk of Thucker Muddan Ghella:—
G. J. & Co. 133, 134, 135.—3 Cases 301 Pieces of Chintz.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., (OPPOSITE THE LIGHTHOUSE) UPPER COLABA.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Doctor W. NIVEN (proceeding to Europe); the same comprises a set of rich Cut Glassware, a blue and red gilt Dinner Set, a white and gilt Tea Set, Plated Oval Hotwater Curry Dishes, a box of Plated Fruit Knives and Forks, a Fish Knife and Fork, Cruet Frame, Butter Pot, Salver, Treble-branched Candlesticks, Cutlery, Revolvers, &c., and the Furniture all well-seasoned Blackwood, such as a set of Dining and Camp Tables, handsome Sideboard, Bronze Clock, Screens, Circular and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawingroom and Easy Chairs, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, Pier Tables, Teapoys, English Brussels Carpets, handsome Elephant Hatstand inlaid with Mother-o'-pearls, Bronze double light and single Hanging Argand Lamps with and without Drops, Carved 4-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Bookshelves, Rattan Chairs, Coir Rugs, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense articles, a few Medical Books, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
One Sociable Carriage with German Shutters, &c.
A Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, &c.
A pair of Bay Serviceable Carriage Horses, double and single Harness, a Hunting Saddle, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c, &c.
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 „ „ Domestics.
300 „ „ T. Cloths.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
3 cases Buttons.
10 „ Glassware.
10 Cases Wall Paper and Borders.
1 Case Sarries.
2 Cases Jamdany.
2 Cases Alabaster Vases and Fruits.
20 Dozen American Chairs.
An invoice of Fancy Goods, comprising Cash Boxes of different sizes, Fancy Boxes of Needles, Bowie Knives with German Silver Handles of different sizes, Watch Makers' Files and Saws, Gentlemens' Neck Collars, Stereoscopes with Slides, Photographic Albums, Cigar Cases, Travelling Bags, Mathematical Instrument Boxes, Table Knives, small Looking Glasses, Steel Key Rings, assorted Spectacles, Cork Screws, India Rubber, Camel Hair Pencils, Drawing Pencils, Leather Purses, Turn Screws, Hammers, Pistols in Mahogany cases, Pocket Pistols, Musical Shells, Cavalry Swords, Copying Presses, &c., &c.
Also an Invoice of Steel Engravings and Oil Paintings in fancy gilt frames. Subjects are:—Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on their Bridal Morn, the First and Last Appeals, Weighing the Deer, Canterbury Pilgrims, Royal Recreation, Trial of King Charles the First, Citation of Wycliff, Battle of Waterloo, Morning and Evening Bath, How to Live in the Country, the Red and White Rose, Battle of Worcester, Distinguished Members of the Benevolent Society, Napoleon at the Battle of the Pyramids, the Saturday Night and Sunday Morning, Horse Races, and Prints &c. &c.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 2nd April 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
17 Bales Grey Shirtings.
15 „ „ Madapollams.
10 „ „ T Cloth.
20 „ „ Jacconets.
15 „ Mule and Water Twist.
9 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
7 „ Grey Dhoties.
6 „ Handkerchiefs 29 to 27.
8 „ ditto. 26 to 23.
6 „ Sarries.
5 „ Leheria.
30 Pieces Cashmere.
1 Case Muslin.
2 Cases Brown and White Soap.
A Case of Lucifer Matches.
9 very superior Ladies' Silk Dresses.
2 Cases Pink and Blue Letter Paper.
100 M. Gun Caps.
12 Rolls Tapestry Carpet.
10 Cases Assorted Sauces.
AT 2 P. M.
A light Palanquin Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Forus Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
On THURSDAY next, the 5th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P. M., on the premises, at the request of Bozonjee Byramjee, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Nurseydass Suvaeeram and Zeenah Juggeewan, the Administrators of the Mortgager, Khutree Hurgobundass Vusundass, now deceased—all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house with the out-houses and premises, standing on the Fazendaree ground belonging to the Estate of the late Wiswanath Shamjee Purbhoo, situate in Naron Dhooroo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said premises contain by admeasurement seventy feet in length and thirteen feet in breadth, be the same little more or less (and which are more particularly described in the original deed of sale bearing date 11th December 1850,) and standing in the books of the Assessors of House Tax in the name of Khutree Hurgovundass Vusundass under No. 13, and in the books of the Fazendar in the name of the said Khutree Hurgovundass Vusundass under No. 16, and which said messuage, land, and premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Atmaram Babajee, on or towards the East by the said Naron Dhooroo Street, on or towards the South by the house of one Parwuttee, widow, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, and also by the house of the said Atmaram Babajee.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY, the 7th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, on account of Muncherjee Pestonjee and his wife Buchoobye, a piece of ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mahim, Dadur, assessed under Nos. 726 and 727, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 7, admeasuring 495 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east and north by Mahim Road, south and west by public passage.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ARGAND LUSTRES, &c.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., an Invoice of elegant Plated 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 light Argand Lustres, also Argand Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 light Sideboard Lamps, &c.
The above are now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT EGUTPOORA.
On THURSDAY, the 12th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, a piece of Ground at Egutpoora, containing 3 acres, with a small Bangalow thereon, lately belonging to Mr. W. Rutt, by him sold to Mr. B. H. Cama. The property is well situated on a hill near the Railway Station, and is subject to an annual rent of Rs. 15 to Government.
For further particulars, applications to be made to the Auctioneer, or to J. L. BRODIE, Esquire, Manager to Mr. B. H. CAMA'S Trustees.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
MOST VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES.—The undersigned are empowered to treat with applicants for the absolute sale to them of a very valuable Quarry situated at Andareo, upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line, and within a short run from Bombay. In extent it is about 17 acres, one acre of which is yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 1,000.
2 beautiful Miniature Drawing-room Billiard Tables, with Cues, marking Board, &c., complete, from a first class maker.
Bombay, 2nd April 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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